

**MUSEMENTS—**  
With Dates of Events.

**LOS ANGELES THEATRE—**  
C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.  
Re-opening Tuesday Evening, August 25, and for the rest of the week.  
—EXCEPTIONAL ENGAGEMENT—

**Charles Frohman's Empire Stock Company.**  
From the Empire Theatre, New York. Presenting the principal successes of the leading dramatists with all the latest and most popular plays.  
Viola Allen, J. E. Dodson, May, William Faversham, Ida Conque, Jameson Lee Finley, Robert Edes, Pearce, and numerous others.  
**THE PLAYS—**Tuesday and Wednesday, "The Sign of the Cross," a conventional and stirring drama. By Henry Arthur Jones, as present New York, including the now celebrated "Tribble," entitled "The Sign of the Cross."  
Thursday and Saturday Evening, "The Sign of the Cross," a conventional and stirring drama. By Henry Arthur Jones, as present New York, including the now celebrated "Tribble," entitled "The Sign of the Cross."  
Friday evening, the latest brilliant comedy-drama by A. W. Pinero, author of "The Amazons" entitled "THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT." Seats now on Sale.

**ORPHEUM—**  
LOS ANGELES FAMILY VAUDEVILLE THEATRE  
South Main St., Between First and Second.  
Pre-eminently Abreast the Times in All Things.  
Merit has Conquered in the Past and will in the Future.

**Matinee Today, Sunday, August 23.**  
See to any part of the house. Children under 12 years 10c. Box and Loge seats, 50c. Last two performances of LYDIA YEAMAN TITUS and MASON AND MASON.  
**WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 24.**  
The Highest Salaried Artist on the Vaudeville Stage. For One Week Only.

**F. A. KENNEDY,**  
Celebrated Hypnotist and Mesmerist.  
The Original King Laugh-Maker of the World.

The most popular and pleasing entertainment ever witnessed. Unique, Novel and full of fun.  
In his extraordinary entertainment, combining features interesting alike to grave and reverend scientists, the seeker after sensation, and the masses who only ask to be provoked to side-splitting mirth. Selecting subjects from the audience, he hypnotizes them with a magic spell, then at his bidding the helpless victims perform antics so strange and ridiculous that all beholders are forced to ROAR WITH LAUGHTER.  
**And a Grand Company of Star Vaudeville Artists.**  
Remember this great combination for one week only. Secure seats now. Thousands will be turned away.  
Special Matinee Wednesday, Aug. 26, benefit Newsboys' Home.

**THE BURBANK THEATRE—**  
EDWARD MALIM, Lessee and Manager.  
Week commencing Sunday, Aug. 23. Special Matinee Saturday, Aug. 24.  
HER OWN COMPANY OF PLAYERS. Late leading support with Katie Emmet and HER OWN COMPANY OF PLAYERS. In that brilliant and forceful tale of Irish life.

**"KILLARNEY"** As originally produced in New York—A REALISTIC SCENES OF IRELAND—A New music, new songs, ever bright and catchy, new dances.  
Popular Prices, 15c, 20c, 30c, 50c.

**MISCELLANEOUS—**  
**GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS—**  
AND ASSAYERS.  
Highest cash price paid in this city for gold and silver in any form.  
W. M. T. SMITH & CO., 128 North Main Street.

**THE BEST**  
Is always the cheapest and most satisfactory. For the best of the best, for themselves. Mr. Steckel gives his personal attention to every sitting. Twelve medals.

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**REDONDO CARNATIONS**  
—AND CHOICE ROSES: CUT FLOWERS AND FLORAL DESIGNS. J. COLLINS, 434 Broadway, same side City Hall. Tel. 118.  
**INCLOSURE CARNATIONS**  
—ASK YOUR FLOWERS FOR THEM IN SIZE they are the largest, in color the brightest, in perfume the richest. EDWARD J. COLLINS, 434 Broadway, same side City Hall. Tel. 118.

**ELSINORE**  
HOT SPRINGS, LAKE VIEW HOTEL, FINEST SULPHUR BATH in So. Cal. Elevation 1200 ft. Hotel new and first-class. Write for summer rates. C. S. TRAPBAUGH & CO., Props.

**HOKE SMITH NOT IN IT.**  
**THE SECRETARY HAS ESCAPED FROM THE CABINET.**  
He Got Out Because He Prefers the Boy of the Platte to the Lone Fisherman of the Bay of Biscaya—The President Accepts.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Associated Press is in a position to state definitely and certainly that Secretary Hoke Smith has resigned his cabinet portfolio and his resignation has been accepted by President Cleveland.  
John M. Reynolds, Second Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has been mentioned frequently as Smith's probable successor. Reynolds made an excellent officer. He has charge of the difficult work of review of the decisions of the Pension Bureau and has given general satisfaction. He is a native of Pennsylvania. The new cabinet officer will have a little more than six months to serve and it is regarded as probable that Cleveland will prefer to fill the vacancy from the department.

**NO SURPRISE AT ATLANTA.**  
ATLANTA (Ga.), Aug. 22.—The rumored resignation of Secretary Hoke Smith occasioned no surprise here, as it has been understood among the Secretary's intimate friends ever since he came out for the Chicago ticket that he would sooner or later retire from the cabinet. It is understood that immediately upon his resignation he will return to Atlanta and resume the practice of his profession. The Secretary's law office has not been closed since his departure for Washington, his partner, Judge John T. Pendleton, remaining in charge.

**ASSASSINATED BY BOYS.**  
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Houston, Tex., says A. A. Rabuck, a shoemaker, was assassinated in his shop last April by parties who ordered him to hold up his hands. Yesterday two youths, Joseph Berger and August Otto, were arrested. They made a full confession. They implicated a third boy who, they said, did the shooting. He is a son of a well-known lawyer, but has skipped out. Officers are on his trail.

**FREE, BUT DEMENTED.**  
ALBERT GEORGE WHITEHEAD Released from a British Prison.  
LONDON, Aug. 22.—Albert George Whitehead, the Irish political prisoner, was released from Portland prison this morning. Whitehead is an American citizen. Before coming to this country he resided in New Jersey. He will probably sail for the United States on Monday next. Whitehead, whose real name is Murphy, was convicted with Dr. Thomas Gallagher, John Curtin and Henry Hammond Wilson in London, thirteen years ago, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

**RAILROAD CAR SHOPS BURNED.**  
LIMA (O.), Aug. 22.—The coach department of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton shops burned today, also the freight-car department of the building with a number of cars. The fire was checked with loss of \$50,000.

**THE MORNING'S NEWS**  
—IN BRIEF.

**The Times**

The City—Pages 8, 9, 10, 12, 25.  
Eloquent speeches on the money question....Enthusiastic sound-money meeting....Folks from Japan....Found an oil bonanza....The case of Wong Wing....The Shorb case taken under advisement....A new joss for Chinatown....A woman fined....Debate on finances by Y.M.C.A. orators....Supervisors discuss retrenchment....The university.

Southern California—Page 27.  
Raid on Redondo gamblers....Imposing parade of Knights of Pythias at Santa Monica....Politics warming up in Riverside....Resistance of Republican clubs in San Bernardino by force of Popocrats....An eleven-year-old burglar is arrested at Pasadena.

Pacific Coast—Page 3.  
Capt. Good dishonorably dismissed from the service at Honolulu....A mistake costs a patient's life at a San Francisco hospital....Congressman Hilborn renominated by the Third District Convention at Vallejo....Capt. Wylie, wife and child killed by an explosion on a gasoline launch....Garcia's funding ordinance vetoed....Plan of fusion arranged by the Democrats and Populists at San Francisco....A Bryan Free-Silver Club organized at Yuma....Death of Mrs. Selfridge, wife of the Rear-Admiral....Prominent capitalists interested in the proposition to establish a big power plant at Corral Hollow mines....A Jacoby of Los Angeles, interviewed at San Francisco as to the new steamship line.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.  
Maj. McKinley addresses an enthusiastic crowd of 6000 people, including 2000 farmers and mechanics....Bryan addresses a crowd of fifteen hundred at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson....President Cleveland said to be interested in the third-ticket movement....The banks and the clearing-house committee to consider the issuance of certificates to-morrow....Secretary Hoke Smith resigns....Pittsburgh returns from London and offers to fight Corbett....The estimate of McKinley's majority as prepared by the ex-State Librarian of Ohio gives him twenty-eight States and 302 electoral votes.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.  
Spain's difficulties in the Philippines seriously increased—Embarkation of reinforcements for Cuba....The dull season at London brings the usual labor troubles—Astor and Li Hung Chang occupying the public eye—French newspapers making it unpleasant for President Faure....American horses finish well up at London races yesterday....Two members of Conway's expedition return to Tromsø....Anti-Anarchist Bill passed at Madrid....Gold medals for American artists at Berlin....The Stockwell Orphanage Choir to make an American tour....Li Hung Chang leaves Southampton for New York.

At Large—Pages 1, 2, 3.  
Dispatches were also received from Atlanta, Ga.; London, Madrid, Chicago, Keokuk, Iowa; Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Cleveland, New York, Lima, O.; Cincinnati, San Francisco, Leadville, Washington, Toronto, and other places.

Financial and Commercial—Page 20.  
No Western Union consolidation with the Bell Telephone Company is impending....Bullion dealers deny the reports of a stiff premium on gold....Statement of the clearing-house banks at New York an agreeable surprise....Liverpool, Chicago and San Francisco grain....The live stock markets.

Weather Forecast.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—For Southern California: Fair Sunday; fresh westerly winds.

**THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.**  
Passengers on the Steamship Ohio Get a Good View.  
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Herald this morning says that the following communication has been received from Miss Mary Proctor, a daughter of the late Prof. R. A. Proctor, the celebrated English astronomer. Miss Proctor sailed from New York on June 29 m. E. on the steamship Ohio for the purpose of obtaining a view of the recent total eclipse of the sun, the steamer being bound on a cruise to Russia, Norway and the Land of the Midnight Sun.

"THROHNEN (Norway) Aug. 10.—The passengers on board the ship Ohio of the American line, had a splendid view of the total eclipse of the sun which occurred on the morning of August 8. The sky was cloudless, and the atmosphere clear, so that we had a perfect view of the sun's corona and prominence. The planets Jupiter, Mercury and Venus were plainly to be seen during the total eclipse, and also many well-known constellations. The temperature fell two degrees—from 53 to 51—during the totality, and a perceptible chill was felt at the time. The eclipse was viewed from a most favorable point, northwest of the island of Stoten, the west coast of Norway, lat. 66 deg. 57 m. N., long. 13 deg. 30 m. E. The data of the eclipse are as follows: August 8, 12h. 5m. 22, first contact; August 8, 12h. 53m. 25, total obscuration began; August 8, 12h. 55m., total obscuration ended; August 8, 12h. 56m., last contact; totality, 1m. 35s. (Signed.) "MARY PROCTOR."

**PLAIN PEOPLE**  
Their Day with Major William McKinley.

Pilgrimage of Mechanics and Farmers to Canton.  
A Crowd of Six Thousand Men Despite the Rain.  
CHEERING FOR PROTECTION.  
A Tremendous Ovation to the Ideal Candidate.  
He Sets Forth the Great Doctrines of the Republicans.  
No Goggles of Speech, but Clear and Convincing Talk.  
SOUND SENSE ON SOUND MONEY.

The Wings of Democracy Described in His Telling Language—The Chicago Party Devoted to Un-American Policies.  
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CANTON, Aug. 22.—Two thousand farmers, mechanics and other citizens of Newcastle, Elwood and other parts of Lawrence county Pennsylvania, started for Canton this morning in special trains over the Baltimore and Ohio road to call on Maj. McKinley. They reached Canton shortly before noon. When they paraded to the McKinley home, 6000 people crowded over the lawn and surged into the streets.

The bands played, thousands of enthusiastic voices cheered, the cannon boomed and steam whistles added noise to the melody. The people stood in the rain for an hour waving banners and beating tin helmets. The mottoes on the banners were: "We want back the good old McKinley times." "We want the furnaces and factories started, not the rich men's silver mines." "Honest money and a chance to earn it."

The presentation was made by ex-Congressman Oscar L. Jackson, who said: "Your nomination was not obtained by self-seeking; neither was it the result of accident or the impulse of the moment. So certainly had the public sentiment designated you as a fit man for the place that the convention seemed to meet only for the purpose of ratifying your nomination. We are here to honor you as the most distinguished friend of the American system of protection. We know this system benefits all classes equally and we have enjoyed a fair share of the prosperity that attends it."

"It will not admit of the doubt that a large majority are now in favor of protection. That is the real question to be settled this year, and we want to do our part to keep this before the people. We consider the much-talked-of money question a false issue, raised by designing men for selfish purposes. The Republicans are not asking for any change in this respect. For many years we had good money, and we only want it kept good. We are not the people that should go back to cheap, poor money, and when that question does come up we want all to be equal to the best."

THE MAN FOR THE PLACE.  
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THE SPEECH.  
When McKinley mounted the chair to respond to the sentiments of Col. Jackson, calliopes, cannon, bands and myriads of human voices repeated their first ovation.

"Mr. Jackson and my fellow-citizens of Lawrence County, Penn.: It gives me very great pleasure to welcome citizens of a neighboring State to my city and my home. I note with great satisfaction the message which your eloquent spokesman brings me that the people of Pennsylvania have lost none of their devotion to the great principles of the Republican party, and this year will give to the Republican national ticket an unrivaled Republican majority. (Cries, "We will do that all right.") Nor am I surprised, my fellow-citizens, that this is so. We had three years of bitter experience under the policy the Republican party always opposed, and there has been nothing in that experience to win us to that policy, but everything to increase our devotion to the old policy of protection, which stands opposed to it. (Applause.)

"My fellow-citizens, the earnest thought of the people this year is directed to the present condition of the country and how best to improve it. This is the thought of every mind and the prayer of every soul. Nobody is satisfied with our unfortunate business condition, and the great body of the people want and mean to have a change. What shall the change be? Shall it be the continuance of the present Democratic party under another leadership? (Cries, "No, No.") A leadership advocating all policies of the

**BETTER BOTTLE HIM.**



After grave deliberation and in consideration of his tendency to "slop over" the managers of Bryan's campaign have decided that this is the best plan to pursue.

Democratic party which have been injurious to American people and rejecting all that are good, wholesome and patriotic and which received the approval of the people of the country. (Great cheers and cries, "No, No.") ENEMIES OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

"The wing of the Democratic party which controlled the Chicago convention is just as much in favor of free trade as the wing of the Democratic party in control of the national administration. (Applause and cries, "That's so.") Most of these prominent in that convention were conspicuous leaders of the assault upon our labors and industries made by the Fifty-third Congress. They are devoted to this un-American and destructive policy, and were chiefly instrumental in putting upon the statute books tariff legislation which destroyed American manufacturing, checked our foreign trade and reduced the demand for the labor of American workmen. (Loud cries, "You are right.") It stands opposed to reciprocity, too, the splendid results of which were so generally manifested during the administration of President Harrison.

The people of this country have condemned the policies of this party in these particulars in every election since 1892. They are only waiting now for a chance to register again, and all along the line, unitedly, their opposition to this free-trade policy in the general election next November. (Applause.) This year for the Chicago platform would be a signal victory for free trade and for the continuance of the free-trade legislation which has already resulted so disastrously to the American people and entailed upon the government deficient revenues, diminished trade abroad and starvation wages at home. This wing of the Democratic party believes not only in free trade, but it believes in free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. (Cries of "Down with free silver.") Having diminished our business, they now seek to diminish the value of our money. Having cut wages in two, they want to cut the money in which the wages are paid in two, and we will not have either one or the other. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")

THE PEOPLE'S CHANCE.  
"My fellow-citizens: The people have a chance this year to take the Wilson law off the statute books and put a good American protective tariff law in its place, which will provide adequate revenues for the government, and gladden the home of every American workman. (Applause.) They have a chance this year to prevent a free-silver law going on the statute books and thus keep our money of every kind now in circulation as good as gold and preserve our national name above reproach. If they do not improve the chance now, they will not have another opportunity for years. Does the workingman, the farmer, the manufacturer want the Wilson law to remain on the statute books for four years longer? (Loud cries of "No.") Do they want reciprocity, which will give us a foreign market for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products, to remain off the statute books for four years longer? (Renewed cries of "No.") Do they want a law enacted which will compel them to receive for their wages and products a dollar worth less than 100 cents? (Cries of "No.") These are questions which every voter in the country must answer in his conscience, and by his vote next November. (Applause.)

"Gentlemen, what shall the answer be? (Cries of "Elect McKinley," followed by cheers.) I thank you most heartily for this call, for your expression of good-will, and for the assurance which Mr. Jackson has given me of your unfaltering support of Republican principles. It will afford me sincere pleasure, I assure you, to meet every one of you personally. (Applause.)

Maj. McKinley was then presented with a steel-tube cane. Many greetings were exchanged, and McKinley shook hands with the multitude.

THE POPE'S CHAMBERLAIN.  
CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A distinguished Polish Roman Catholic prelate, Mgr. Peter Wawrenski, chamberlain to the Pope, and an active friend of labor organizations in German Poland, is in the city. He was received at the train and will be the guest of St. Stanislaus parish for several weeks. Mgr. Wawrenski is supposed to have been sent over on a tour of investigation by the Pope. He has visited a number of eastern cities.

Mrs. Clemens's Home-Coming.  
NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Aboard the American liner Paris, which arrived today from Southampton, were Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens and Miss Clemens. The Standard Oil tug Astral went alongside the Paris at Quarantine and a number of Mrs. Clemens's friends, among whom was Dr. Rice, boarded the Paris and broke the sad news of Mrs. Clemens's daughter's death.

E. L. Goodsell & Co. Assign.  
NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The schedules in assignment of E. L. Goodsell & Co., fruit dealers, filed today, show the liabilities are \$390,000, nominal assets, \$420,000; actual assets, \$94,000. This firm failed several weeks ago.

Glassworks in Receivers' Hands.  
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22.—The Ihmsen Glass Company went into the hands of receivers today. The liabilities are \$115,000, assets \$165,000. Inability to realize promptly on the products of the concern was the cause of the embarrassment.

Demolished by a Cloudburst.  
CHAMBERLAIN (S. D.), Aug. 22.—Reports from the heavy storm last night show a number of houses demolished. No lives were lost. A cloud-burst accompanied the storm. The ravines, dry for months, were soon rushing rivers. Considerable hail fell.

**HE WILL WIN.**

Twenty-eight States Safe for McKinley.

A Majority of the Electoral and Popular Votes.

Protection is the Keynote of All of Them.

Ex-State Librarian Smith of Ohio Makes a Careful Analysis of the Reports Received from Competent Sources.

(BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.)  
NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—(Special Dispatch.) A special to the Press from Canton says: "After a long and thorough scrutiny of letters and telegrams, I am able to give Maj. McKinley's own estimate of the probable results in November. Joseph P. Smith, who used to be State Librarian of Ohio, has been the statistician for the major. For the following information, which embodies a digest of Maj. McKinley's mail, I am indebted to Mr. Smith and John M. Downey. Mr. Smith, speaking for Maj. McKinley, said today: "It is early to prognosticate the result of the Presidential election, but reports from competent and careful men in all parts of the Union and in almost every State, warrant me in the belief that McKinley and Hobart will carry at least twenty-eight States, and receive fully 302 electoral votes and the majority of the popular vote."

"I am confident from these reports that McKinley and Hobart will carry the following States, with the electoral votes here specified: New Hampshire, 4; California, 9; Iowa, 13; Connecticut, 6; Kansas, 10; Delaware, 3; Maine, 16; Illinois, 24; Maryland, 8; Indiana, 15; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; New Jersey, 10; Minnesota, 9; New York, 36; Nebraska, 8; North Dakota, 6; Pennsylvania, 22; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 4; Vermont, 4; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wyoming, 3; Kentucky, 13.

"It will be observed that in this estimate are included three Southern States, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia. Several other States, usually Democratic, are also included, namely, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana and New Jersey. In New York, since 1854, the chances between the parties have been about even. In my judgment the States I have named are almost certain to go Republican. Protection sentiment is strong in all of them. Republican opportunity is not limited by the States I have named. Indeed, similar special reports, written to me by prominent conservative citizens who calculate carefully their end of public opinion, would put in the doubtful column all the following States: Colorado, Idaho, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, and with seventy-three electoral votes."

**AN ADDRESS TO DEMOCRATS.**

What Mr. Hobart's Letter of Acceptance Will Be.  
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)  
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the World from Hopalong, N. J., says: "There are many thousand Democrats," said Garret A. Hobart, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, "who are hesitating to follow their party leaders and are inclining to put patriotism above party. In my letter accepting the Vice-Presidential nomination of the Republican party, which I have here and which will probably be made public after Maj. McKinley has decided to give out his letter, I will devote considerable attention to them. For this reason I must decline to give my views in extenso as to the right sort of interview to be addressed to Democrats this year."

"I shall make no campaign speeches and do not expect that Mr. McKinley will. Were he to do so, his opponent would probably follow in his tracks, and no doubt delight to travel in a cart where Maj. McKinley had preceded in a palace-car, contrasting the two for the sake of argument."

**NORTON ENGAGED.**

He Will Wed Miss Katherine Garrison of New Jersey.  
(BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.)  
NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—(Special Dispatch.) The engagement of Miss Katherine McKim Garrison of Orange, N. J., to Charles Dyer Norton of Chicago was announced at a garden party given in honor of Lord Russell at Dobbs' Ferry by Henry Villard on Monday. Miss Garrison is the daughter of Wendell Phillips Garrison, editor of the Nation. She is a niece of Mrs. Henry Villard and of Charles F. McKim.

Norton is a nephew of Judge Charles Dyer of Chicago. He is a member of several well-known clubs, including the University Club of Chicago and Country Club of Evanston. Norton's family reside in Pasadena, Cal.

Haydock Carriage Company Assigns.  
CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The T. T. Haydock Carriage Company assigned today to the Union Savings and Trust Company. The assets are \$300,000, including five big shops and stock. The liabilities are \$115,000. Haydock died in 1885 and the estate was represented by the widow. The failure is due to recent failures of other carriage companies.

Demolished by a Cloudburst.  
CHAMBERLAIN (S. D.), Aug. 22.—Reports from the heavy storm last night show a number of houses demolished. No lives were lost. A cloud-burst accompanied the storm. The ravines, dry for months, were soon rushing rivers. Considerable hail fell.



CAPT. GOOD IS OUT OF SERVICE. Dishonorable Dismissal at Honolulu.

President Dole Approved the Court-martial Sentence.

An Accessory to the "Missing-Sight Conspiracy."

Hospital Nurse's Negligence Causes a Patient's Death—Three Lives Lost on a Launch—Tamm's Finding Ordinance Vetted.

(BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WRITER)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—(Special Dispatch.) Correspondence of the Chronicle from Honolulu says that Capt. John E. Good, Jr., of Co. E, "Regulars" of the National Guard of Hawaii, has been convicted by court-martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and has been sentenced to dishonorable dismissal from the service. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and President Dole approved the findings and sentence. Capt. Good left the barracks at 10 a. m. after three and a half years' service.

The court-martial reached all its conclusions by a unanimous vote. Capt. Good was found to have sworn at Col. McLean, complained of his food and to have done other things contrary to military discipline. The court stated plainly that it was proved that Capt. Good was accessory to the "missing-sight conspiracy." This sight from an Austrian field piece was last seen on the day of Capt. Good's disappearance.

At the trial H. J. Rhodes, a government gardener, came forward and deposed that he had secretly entered the garden and stolen the sight. "Give the authorities an object-lesson," Rhodes' testimony was not contradicted, but it was discredited, particularly when it took him eleven minutes, with a light, to remove and return the breech-block of the cannon.

Capt. Good will be succeeded in command of his company by his first lieutenant, Arthur Coyne. This young man is an American, who was a rover until he came to Hawaii, settled down and took upon himself a wife. During his travels he served in the Canadian mounted police and was in several engagements during the Riel rebellion.

INTERVIEW WITH A. JACOBY.

What He Thinks of the Japanese Steamship Proposition.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—A. Jacoby, president of the Los Angeles Board of Trade and director of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, is in the city today upon the officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad, endeavoring to secure some more favorable action by them on the matter of rates for the proposed steamship line between Los Angeles and San Diego and Japan.

Asano, agent of the Japanese company, recently had an interview with C. F. Smurr of the railroad company in this city on this point, with the result that Asano was told that "he had gone to Chicago to meet the president of the Santa Fe railroad. The demand he makes is for rates upon goods shipped from Los Angeles to San Francisco and Japan."

Asano is also delegated to buy steamships for the United States for the new line and Jacoby says C. F. Huntington has signified his desire to have Asano purchase steamships from a ship-building company in which he is interested. If the deal is closed with the Santa Fe Railroad this will throw Asano upon the open market for his ships, in which event Jacoby thinks they may be built in San Francisco.

San Diego and Los Angeles are working together to get this steamship line. "Much," says he, "will depend upon what Mexico will do. The Mexican government has been very friendly in negotiations now before the Mexican government concerning rates or subsidies on freight between Tehuantepec and the coast, as it is, and much more cotton will be taken from Mexico."

A NURSE'S DECEPTION.

Has for a Result the Death of a Patient.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The negligence of a nurse at the City and County Hospital and the mistake of an inmate caused the death of one patient last night and placed the life of a second in jeopardy.

In order that he might secure a pass to leave the institution, Richard Sherlock told the physician in charge that he had administered to the inmates the medicine required, when, in fact, he had trusted the duty to George Malabar, a patient. As a result of this deception and an error on the part of the man whom he deputized to administer the medicines, the body of David Netherlies in the morgue and the fate of Thomas Murphy hangs in the balance. Malabar mistook the bottle and administered two ounces of cocaine instead of one, which acts after the manner of active narcotic poisons.

NOT REVOLUTIONISTS.

Two Prisoners at Nogales are Examined and Released.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

NOGALES (Ariz.), Aug. 22.—This morning, before United States Court Commissioner Taylor, Jose Salcido and Luis Liso, alias Romero, appeared in answer to the charge of taking up arms to assist in a revolt against a friendly nation. The only evidence that they were prisoners was the fact that their names appeared on the list of nineteen taken from the body of a dead Yaqui on the morning the attack was made on the custom-house. Several witnesses appeared for the defense, who knew Liso by the name of Romero, the testimony all being that the prisoners were at Tubac, twenty-two miles from Nogales, on the morning of the attack.

Judge Williams appeared as attorney for the prisoners, and when the testimony was all in, moved their discharge on two grounds: First, entire absence of proof that there was military organization formed in the United States for the purpose of making an attack on

a friendly nation; second, abundance of positive proof that the prisoners were not authors of the attack. The motion was granted, and the prisoners were discharged from custody. Manuel Mesa and Andres Gonzales, arrested on the same charge, will have a hearing Monday.

Co. C, United States Infantry, has returned to Nogales, and is for the present stationed here. An effort will be made to have the United States government establish a military post here permanently and immediately, as it is more necessary here than at Huachuca.

CALL FOR A ROPE.

An Indignant Crowd Threatens Mill-Honorable Colburn at Pescadero.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The little town of Pescadero has been having some lively times over the action of Millionaire Colburn in obtaining an injunction from the United States court, prohibiting people from visiting the Colburn pebble beach, which belongs to Colburn. Colburn charged that the order of the court was disobeyed by Mrs. Mathias Gray, a wealthy widow of San Francisco, who, when ordered to leave, threatened his life with a pistol. Colburn caused Mrs. Gray's arrest, but she was discharged after trial by a justice of the peace.

A TEAMSTER'S SUIT.

Wants Damages from a Boatman.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—L. P. Benson, a San Rafael teamster, has commenced suit for \$20,000 damages against Willis D. Davis, A. P. Hotelling, Louis Hirsch and August Kohloff, all prominent and wealthy San Francisco merchants.

A few months ago there were numerous complaints from young girls living in San Rafael that they had been insulted and annoyed by an unknown man. The man was identified as Benson, and one night the gentlemen against whom the suit is brought called Benson out of his car and gave him a good beating. Benson alleges that after Davis and his friends had beaten him they discovered they had gotten the wrong man.

A Salinas Valley Mass Meeting.

Salinas, Aug. 22.—At today's mass-meeting of the farmers of the Salinas Valley, 20,000 acres of beet land demanded by Claus Spreckels for his proposed sugar factory and refinery have been agreed upon by the farmers.

The 8,000 acres owned by Spreckels, makes a total of about thirty thousand acres assured. The citizens are jubilant because of the successful termination of the canvass.

Tacoma's Funding Ordinance Vetted.

TACOMA (Wash.), Aug. 22.—Mayor Fayet today morning vetoed the funding ordinance recently passed by the City Council. The amount involved is about \$1,750,000. He held that the ordinance was unconstitutional and increased rather than lessened. He also opposed the clause making interest payments in gold instead of legal tender of the United States.

A Big Power Plant.

OAKLAND, Aug. 22.—The proposition to establish a big power plant at the Corral Hollow, near the city of Livermore is now receiving the attention of prominent capitalists. The scheme has been discussed for weeks and has progressed so far that surveys are being made through the valleys in this country.

Modesto Flour Mill Burned.

MODESTO, Aug. 22.—The Modesto flour mill, owned by W. B. Wood and leased by A. D. Willard, was destroyed by fire today with 1000 sacks of flour on hand. The fire was caused by a neighboring farmer. There was no insurance on either the building or the flour. The fire originated in the engine-room. The total loss was about \$500,000.

Admiral Selfridge's Wife Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., wife of Rear Admiral Selfridge of the United States Navy, died in this city last night. Mrs. Selfridge came to California recently to visit her two sons who reside in the city. She was 86 years old, and it is believed that the trip across the continent hastened her death.

A Church Going Down Hill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The trustees of the First Congregational Church, which was made notorious by the scandal of the "Gentlemen's Club," asked permission of the Superior Court to mortgage the church property for \$10,000. Since the retirement of Dr. Brown, the church has been closed.

A Gasoline Launch Explosion.

MARSHFIELD (Or.), Aug. 22.—News has been received from Smith River that a gasoline launch was exploded by a child who was killed on Thursday by an explosion of A. W. Reed's gasoline launch. No particulars.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

SCARCELY A DOZEN NEW BUILDINGS NOT AFFECTED.

After Practically an All-Night Session, the Trades Council Declines to Order Out All Artisans—Contractors Much Disturbed.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—There are scarcely a dozen buildings in the city in process of construction where the demands of hod-carriers have been met, that there is not a strike of some kind, with the exception to the ranks of the strikers, building operations are almost at a standstill. Contractors who feel they cannot afford to pay the 25 cents an hour asked by the men, or who are able and unwilling, are much disturbed at the outlook.

After a long session lasting from 8 o'clock in the evening until 1:30 o'clock this morning, the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Council finally decided to order out all other artisans now at work in the building, and the contractors at attempt to replace the striking hod-carriers with non-union laborers. As a result several thousand mechanics, carpenters, iron-workers, brick-layers and workers in kindred trades will probably be ordered to strike.

Wills Shoots Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Ex-Street Commissioner Wills of Atlantic City shot himself in the head today at Fairmount Park, dying half an hour later. He leaves a widow and two children. Wills disappeared from Atlantic City about a month ago, a shortage of several thousand dollars having been discovered in his accounts.

TROUBLE, TROUBLE ALL THE TIME.

Spain Has a Hard Time of It.

John Bull Worried in His Internal Economy.

French Papers Making it Warm for the President.

A Hot Budget for a Dull Season in London—Li Hung Chang and William Waldorf Astor are to the Front Once More.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

LONDON, Aug. 22.—(By Atlantic Cable. Associated Press Copyright, 1920.) The development of the troubles of Spain are followed here with considerable interest. The outbreak in the Philippine Islands is regarded as seriously increasing her difficulties, and the news of the discovery of the conspiracy in Madrid, where it is stated that the government is considering the advisability of promptly reinforcing the Spanish garrisons. The outbreak, however, is not a surprise to government officials, as news reached them some time ago of a considerable activity of the half-breed revolutionaries in the Philippines. The object of the conspiracy is to secure the independence of the Philippine Islands, and a committee of refugees at Hong Kong is said to have relations with the Cuban insurgents.

The embarkation of reinforcements for Cuba is being delayed, as Spanish police are extremely active in towns throughout the country just now, in endeavoring to get at the bottom of the supposed Republican plot to cause an uprising by exciting the masses opposed to the departure of the troops for Cuba. Donations of visits have been paid to the houses and clubs of prominent Republicans, and in many cases compromising documents have been seized. Numerous arrests have been made among the Republicans, and great precautions are being taken in Madrid and other large cities.

In the meanwhile the Liberals are conducting their policy of obstruction in the Chamber in trying to prevent the passage of the extraordinary budget, which involves a renewal of the tobacco monopoly and the concessions of the Almaden quicksilver mines to the Rothschilds, in addition to railway subsidies, all of which the Liberals oppose as against public interests. Consequently there are likely to be scenes before the session closes in the middle of September.

Patrick J. O'Brien had a long interview with the Secretary of the United States Embassy, James R. Roosevelt, today, and it is believed that it had some bearing upon the steps to be taken to transport the cleared Irish prisoners to America. The greatest secrecy prevails regarding the departure of Dr. Thomas Gallagher. It is probable that he will start early next week.

POLITICS AND PERSONALS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—(By Atlantic Cable. Associated Press Copyright, 1920.) The past week has been the quietest of the year politically, socially and in every way. The only questions of interest have been the silver question in the West, and the Cretan insurrection in the East. The dull season has brought the usual disturbances among the laborers and other elements, and threatened dockers' strike seems coming to a head.

The men at several of the naval torpedo works are already in trouble because of the Nottingham strike. The East End tailors' strike has been begun against the large tailoring firms, and the men will be withdrawn from the other concerns. This strike is promoted by the middlemen who get contracts from the big houses, and then distribute them to journeymen. The middlemen are paid half-yearly the most profitable one for the English tailors.

The second report of the select committee of the House of Lords on Sunday observance has been published. It contains a memorial signed by 734 members of the dramatic and musical professions, expressing the hope that the law prohibiting opening places of amusement for pay on Sunday will be upheld in order to protect a half-million persons against Sunday labor. The experience of Western cities in the United States, which evidence in support of upholding the law.

The Prince of Wales intends to be present at the Doncaster races in September, which will be his first appearance at Doncaster in six years. The recent reports of William Waldorf Astor's desire to marry Princess Victoria of Wales, which was reported by the Times, are being treated with skepticism. Astor is to be entirely without foundation. Astor has been traveling upon the continent since Henry week, and he has not returned to England until the latter part of September, when he at once proceeds to Cliveden.

Li Hung Chang is becoming a bore, and people are beginning to resent his constant cross-questioning in regard to age and incomes. While staying with Lord Armstrong at Cragside on Wednesday he expressed a desire to see the ladies in a evening dress at the large dinner party given in his honor.

An official informed a representative of the Associated Press that the main object of the Chinese statesman's tour was to sound the European governments on the subject of the proposed increase in the custom tariff of China, Russia, Germany and France. It is pointed out that the Anglo-Chinese treaty expires in two years, so it is not unreasonable to expect that the Chinese will make the best terms possible now instead of waiting until the expiration of the treaty.

As to the result of Li Hung Chang's tour, much depends upon his action on his return to Peking. His first step will be to write a report of his travels for the Emperor, and he will then retire to private life. His reply will be distributed broadcast throughout China, and Li, having retired, will be regarded as having patched up the treaty. The main reason for the tour was to sound the European governments on the subject of the proposed increase in the custom tariff of China, Russia, Germany and France. It is pointed out that the Anglo-Chinese treaty expires in two years, so it is not unreasonable to expect that the Chinese will make the best terms possible now instead of waiting until the expiration of the treaty.

Harvest in Many Years. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—A special from Rosobel, Grant county, Wis., says the heaviest rainstorm in many years was experienced in that section last night. The rain was so heavy that it was feared it would wash away the crops. The farmers are very anxious to get the crops in, and the rain is a great help to them.

Gold Medals for Artists. BERLIN, Aug. 22.—In honor of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Fine Arts, Emperor William bestowed gold medals upon a large number of artists. The medals were given to the artists who had been active in the art world for many years.

International Artistic Congress. BERNE (Switzerland), Aug. 22.—The eighteenth congress of the International Artistic Association opened here today. The congress is the largest of its kind, and is attended by artists from all over the world. The congress will continue for several days.

outing a consulate or a directory. Duns, the president of the French Republic, assumed the air of a sovereign, insisting upon triumphal arches and salutes, and that garrisons be turned out to receive him. Now, for the Czar's reception, the President has decided to adopt the Napoleonic costume after the portrait by Greuze, a black velvet coat, a gold-braided waistcoat, high boots, a belt carrying a gold-hilted sword.

News of the great success of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylon has recently reached here. The most notable result of the excavations is that the history of Babylonian people, as recorded in cuneiform writing on tablets, is carried back at least 2200 years further than yet known. There is no abundant written evidence of the Babylonian people, and it is probable that the inscriptions on objects of priceless value.

Richard Frewen, who is well known in the United States, and who, with his brother, Morton Frewen, ranched on the Powder River, Wyo., at the height of the cattle boom in that part of America, has been drowned. He was washed overboard by his yacht, the Florida, off Milfordhaven, on Monday night.

A. B. Fenwick, a miner and hunter of Fort Steele, P. C. who has recovered the sum \$150 from an Irish gentleman named Flower, by winning a suit for breach of contract, which the hunter brought against the Irish spy, Fenwick, who had been engaged by Fenwick to lead a hunting expedition during the month of September, 1895. Fenwick, in consequence, made elaborate preparations, hired a horse, wagon, cook, and was put to considerable expense. But Flower failed to leave England, and also neglected to notify Fenwick that the trip had been abandoned.

One of the last enterprises of the late Sir Augustus Harris was the experiment with a revolving stage mechanism, whereby the stage could be turned on a pivot. The mechanism is now complete, and the next lessee of Drury Lane Theater will have the advantage of this invention. Daily will give a Shakespearean revival during his next London season. The new play by Francis, entitled "The Blind Marriage," will be given this evening.

August 20. It is a comedy of the robust order in four acts. The scene of the first and second acts is laid at the fourth and fifth acts at Langdale Castle. Olga Netherole's next American tour begins at Brooklyn on "Carmen." 2. Owing to the illness of Miss Netherole has determined to drop this play from her repertoire.

"LANKY BOB" IS BACK.

He Begins to Talk as Soon as He Lands.

(BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WRITER)

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—(Special Dispatch.) One of the first passengers to walk down the gang-plank of the steamship Paris this morning was Fitzsimmons. He was accompanied by his wife, Rose, and his sparring partner and trainer, Dan Hickey and Mrs. Hickey. "Lanky Bob" looked in excellent health. Strange to say, there was no record of sporting men with a brass band present to give Fitzsimmons a welcome home, as had been the case when Sullivan, Corbett and many other champions arrived in town.

"How is the fighting game in England?" was asked. "Well, it was very quiet over there for some time, until Denver Ed Smith arrived there, and said he would force me to fight him or drive me into the woods. I immediately notified John Fleming to get a purse for us to fight for, and as soon as Fleming did so Smith took the first ship to South Africa," replied Fitzsimmons.

"Every one in England is anxious to see Corbett boxed, and to say for me," said Fitzsimmons, "I am the man who can do it. I do not consider Corbett in the ring, for when he could not stop Sator Sharkey in four rounds, he was not a champion. To tell the truth, I think the best between them had been fixed and Corbett tried to sneak in a knock-out blow on Sharkey, and Sharkey then mixed it with him, and as soon as Fleming did so Smith took the first ship to South Africa," replied Fitzsimmons.

THE ASSOCIATED CLUBS.

Boi Terrell and Allan Jones Ride a Match.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The largest crowd that ever attended an outdoor bicycle race met in this city assembled at Central Park this afternoon to witness the races held under the auspices of the Associated Clubs and the Cycle Board of Trade of this city, under the management of Walter B. Fawcett.

The principal attraction of this afternoon's program was the match between Boi Terrell and Allan Jones of the Olympic Club. The race was run in mile heats, the best two in three taking the purse of \$500 offered by the management.

The first heat was won by Terrell in 2:21 1/2. The second was a tie, and was run in 2:31. This heat was as pretty a race as ever witnessed in this city, in the last half of the lap Jones jumped his opponent, but the big Bay City man was after him in a second, and after a wonderfully fast sprint managed to jump his wheel over the top equal with that of his opponent. The third heat was Terrell's by half a wheel. Jones rode a little wild in this heat, seeming to lose control of himself in the last fifty yards. The time was 2:40 1/2. The other races resulted as follows:

One mile, handicap, amateur: Percy Deacon (50 yards) won, C. D. Goff second, Jack Hirsch third; time 2:35.

One-third of a mile, amateur: Percy Mott won, J. Kenna second, Howard Squires third; time 0:51 2/5.

One mile, handicap, professional: Clarence Davis (50 yards) won, E. Edwards (45 yards) second, Harry Terrell (30 yards) third; time 2:40 2/5.

AMERICAN HORSES.

Finished First and Second in the

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

LONDON, Aug. 22.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Enoch Withard and Pierre Lorillard both had entries in the race for the Elvaston Castle plate of 100 sovereigns today, the second day of the Nottingham summer meeting.

The former's brown gelding Macbrides, won, and Lorillard's bay colt, Diakaka, came second. L. L. Leaband's Brilbow was third.

Withard's Ramapo ran second in the Nottingham handicap of 750 sovereigns, and won a mile straight. J. Eubling's Toffy was first and Sir R. Jardine's Fearful third.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

The Phillies and Browns Break Even—Big Attendance.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Phillies and the Browns played two games today and broke even. Breitenstein was hammered hard in the first game and in the third inning forced in a run with a base on balls. Carney was in fine form. In the second game the Browns knocked Taylor out of the box in the fifth inning and hit Gumbert hard. The attendance was 10,000. Score: First game—Philadelphia, 3; hits, 13; errors, 2.

St. Louis, 2; hits, 4; errors, 1. Batteries—McFarney and Grady; Breitenstein and Carney.

St. Louis, 10; hits, 14; errors, 2. Batteries—Donahue and Murphy; Grady and Donahue.

CLEVELAND-BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The Spiders knocked Esper out of the box in the third inning. Hemming, who succeeded him, was pounded for seven hits in the next inning, but after that he was effective. The attendance was 8,000. Score: Baltimore, 3; hits, 7; errors, 3.

Cleveland, 10; hits, 15; errors, 4. Batteries—Esper, Hemming and Clark; Cuppy and Zimmer.

CHICAGO-BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 22.—The Chicagoans hit so freely that he retired in the eighth inning. Briggs was effective at the critical stages, the Brooklynians having

A CRACK FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Takes in a Race at Buffalo.

Williamson Wins the Mile Open from Fast Men.

A Bad Day for Tom Butler and for Tom Cooper.

Closing Day of Indianapolis Races. The Diamond Team went to St. Louis—American Horses Well in Front Yesterday at London.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), Aug. 22.—W. H. Williamson, the Niagara Falls crack, who was transferred to the professional class last week, won the mile open event at the Lake View meet this afternoon from a big field of fast riders.

William Randall of this city captured the quarter-mile event, professional. Tom Butler ran unplaced in both events. Tom Cooper started in the quarter-mile, but was excused from the mile on account of illness.

Quarter-mile, open, professional: W. M. Randall won, Ray McDonald second, Arthur Gaudin third; time 0:23 4/5.

One mile, open, professional: W. H. Williamson won, J. P. Bliss second, W. M. Randall third; time 2:5.

Two-mile handicap, professional: W. J. Helford won, J. Allen (40) second, A. Duffy (20) third; time 4:23 2/5.

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BROOKLYN, Aug. 22.—The Chicagoans hit so freely that he retired in the eighth inning. Briggs was effective at the critical stages, the Brooklynians having

ing twelve men left on bases. The attendance was 2,000. Score: Chicago, 11; hits, 12; errors, 2. Batteries—Briggs and Anson; Daub, Abbey and Eubank.

PITTSBUR



## TALKED TO A SMALL CROWD.

### The Democratic Man Reappears.

Bryan Discusses Silver at Tivoli on the Hudson.

He Makes His Usual Argument About Gold.

Says the Reason That the Yellow Standard is Raised is Because it is a Good Thing for Its Adherents.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

TIVOLI-ON-HUDSON (N. Y.), Aug. 22.—The Democratic candidate for the Presidency, W. J. Bryan, spoke to 1500 people assembled around a platform in the village at Madalin this afternoon, and for forty minutes discussed the financial issue. He was seconded by Senator Stewart of Nevada, who started to explain what he called the "crime of '73," but was cut short by a relentless shower which had been threatening throughout the afternoon. An introductory speech of an hour was made by Hon. John J. Lenz of Ohio, a silver candidate for Congress.

Bryan was welcomed at the edge of the village by the Reception Committee and a brass band which, followed by the Bryan and Sewall Club, escorted him to the square to the music of "Hail to the Chief." The boom of a field-piece announced his arrival. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were heartily cheered as they stepped to the platform. Bryan said in part:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: When our party at Chicago wrote the platform which it did, we knew that it would offend some people. No party can take a plain, strong, emphatic position upon any question without offending somebody. We declared in the platform for what we believed was right; we described the policies which we believed were best for the American people, and we knew that it would alienate some. Let me read some of the planks of that platform: 'We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds by the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with bank syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.'"

"That is one of the planks that was not put in to attract the votes of those who have grown rich out of the government's extravagance. (Applause.) We did not expect those who have a passage way from the Federal treasury to the people to join with us in closing up the passage. We did not expect those who are making a profit out of the gold standard and out of the government's extravagance to join with us in putting an end to the gold standard."

"I say this platform was not written to attract the votes. It was written because we want to destroy the business in which they are engaged. But, my friends, if those who have made profit out of the government's financial policy array themselves against the Democratic party, may we not expect those who believe that we are right to come to our rescue and fill up the ranks that are being depleted by their desertion? If we must part company with those who believe in the government's extravagance, may we not appeal with confidence to those who believe that a government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth. (Applause.)"

"If these men who pride themselves upon their prominence in the business world, and who glory in the title of business men are going to make a business out of politics, are going to use their ballots to increase their income, I beg you to consider whether the great tolling masses of this nation have not a right to make a business out of politics once and protect their homes and their families from disaster. (Applause.) The founders of our government never considered the time would come when there would be only a few people in this country who were competent to settle great public questions. If they had, they would have written in the constitution that on most questions most everybody could vote, but on the money question only the financiers could vote. (Applause.)"

"Our opponents of the gold-standard Democracy are all linked as to the policy which should be pursued. They all want the same object. They all want to elect a Republican candidate, because they believe that Democracy is better exemplified through the Republican Party. Some of our opponents say that the gold standard is a good thing, while others say: 'What we want is bimetalism, but we don't have it until somebody helps.' (Laughter.) If the gold standard is a good thing, why should we want bimetalism? And yet if they ever have two men making speeches the same night, the chances are 16 to 1 (laughter) that one of them will praise the gold standard as a good thing, while the other will tell you how anxious they are to get rid of it."

"One man says the reason why he does not want free coinage is that he does not think the government should pass a law that will enable the silver miners to take 60 cents worth of silver bullion and convert it into 100 cents. Of course he may have been in favor of a system of taxation that would give 200 or 300 per cent profit, but that does not count. It is a terrible thing to allow the silver men to make that profit. Then the next man who comes up will say that as a matter of fact the stamp of the government adds nothing to the value of the metal, and that the free coinage of silver simply means that the 60-cent dollar and nobody makes a profit out of it. (Applause.)"

"Now you can see the absurdity of it. If the silver miner, under the law of free coinage, finds that his silver bullion is raised so that which is now worth 60 cents will be worth 100 cents then there are no 50-cent dollars and if the other man is correct and the law adds nothing to the value of the money and you simply convert 50 cents' worth of silver into a 50-cent dollar then the mine-owner has not made a cent. Well, then, you hear another speaker say that there has been no fall in the price, and he will denounce the people who are complaining that gold has risen in price and then his colleague will tell you that not only have prices fallen, but that it is the greatest blessing in the world to have prices fall. (Laughter.)"

"Our opponents do not dare to say that the gold standard is a good thing, because no party in the history of this country has ever declared in favor of a gold standard, and they do not dare to say that the gold standard is a bad thing and tell 70,000,000 of liberty-loving people that they have got to suffer until some foreign nation brings them relief. (Cries of 'That is right!') What is the principle that underlies it?"

all? It is that the law of supply and demand applies to money as to everything else?

"Increase the amount of money more rapidly than the demand for money increases and you lower the value of a dollar. Decrease the amount of money while the demand for it increases and you increase the value of a dollar. When you understand that principle, then you understand why the great crusade in favor of the gold standard finds its home among the holders of fixed investments who by such legislation raise the value of the property which they hold. (Applause.) When you understand the effect of the policy then you understand that the desire for it is manifested mostly among those who hold the fixed investments and trade in money, I think you will come to the conclusion that I have, that the fact that the gold standard is a good thing for them, is the principal reason why they are in favor of a gold standard. (Applause.)"

"Now, my friends, when you make up your minds that the only question that you have to consider is how can you get rid of it. They can raise objections to that plan which we propose, but if free coinage makes a silver dollar equal to a gold dollar, then it will be just as hard to get a silver dollar as it is to get a gold dollar, no matter what other nations may think about it. (Long applause.) The man who says that bimetalism is desirable and yet that the United States is impotent to bring this advantage to your people, has made an admission that I shall not make. We appeal to you to remember that the United States is the only nation that stands ready to protect its own people from every danger, foreign and domestic. (Applause.)"

"Other nations may protect their people as they should, but our nation is only a nation that can protect the American people. I want to suggest that you are interested not so much in knowing the objections to our plan as to know what plans the opposition have to relieve the condition. Why don't they propose something? It is because they do not know what ought to be done. So they are people to lead you out of bondage. (Laughter.) It is because they know and will not tell? If so, they have not the candor that ought to be possessed by those who would redeem the people from their suffering and distress. (Applause.) They say our dollar will be a 53-cent dollar."

"Well, now, my friends, they refuse to apply to the silver that is produced in the world the law of supply and demand. We say increase the demand for silver by legislation that new demand, acting with the demand now in existence, will operate upon the price of silver. We say that that new demand will be sufficient to consume all the silver coined at the mine, and, being sufficient, will raise the value of silver bullion to \$1.20 throughout the world. (Applause.) We have reason for our belief. They simply say it won't do it, and then sit back and propose absolutely nothing."

"If we need relief from the gold standard, we must secure it for ourselves, and if we must secure this relief for ourselves, you can only secure it through the legislation which will restore the value of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without any consent of any other nation." (Prolonged applause.)

A WASTE OF TIME.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22.—George A. Groot, chairman of the Notification Committee of the National Silver party convention, announced that the committee would assemble in Lincoln, Neb., on September 8 to notify Bryan of his nomination as the candidate of the Silver party.

## A "PHYSICAL COWARD."

GEN. BRAGG'S CHARACTERIZATION OF COL. BOUCK.

One of the Sensations of the Wisconsin Campaign—A Frontal Assault—Candidate That May Result in a Duel.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A special to the Inter Ocean from Milwaukee, says that one of the sensations of the Wisconsin campaign is an interview with Gen. Bragg, Fond du Lac on Col. Bouck's candidacy for Governor on the free silver ticket. Gen. Bragg declared that Bouck is a "physical coward," and that his declaration that he will be a candidate are more wind and moonshine. Gen. Bragg says that it is not the silver question that has made Bouck and himself at odds with each other, but rather Bouck's insulting manners. Bouck may, it is thought, challenge Bragg to fight a duel. They live within twenty miles of each other.

FUSION AT FRISCO.

Democrats to Select Five and the Populists Four Electors.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The Democratic State Central Committee met this afternoon to consider the report of the committee appointed to confer with the Populists of the State regarding fusion of Presidential electors. The Fusion Committee reported that the representatives of the Democrats, Populists and Silver party organizations had agreed upon a plan of fusion providing for the selection by the Democrats of five and the Populists of four Presidential electors. The report of the sub-committee was endorsed by the State Central Committee. Four Democrats, F. D. Nicoll of Stockton, E. M. Dixon, L. G. Gutter and P. M. Wells of San Francisco, withdrew their names to permit the Populists to fill their places.

THE CALIFORNIA CAMPAIGN.

A Rousing Meeting at the Wigwag in San Francisco.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The Republican campaign was opened in San Francisco tonight by a meeting in the Republican wigwag. There was a big crowd present and lots of enthusiasm manifested. The hall was lavishly decorated with bunting and portraits of the Republican candidates. George A. Knight acted as chairman and made a stirring address. R. B. Carpenter spoke on "The Crime of 1873 and 1874." John P. Jackson spoke on "The Attitude of the Republic Toward Silver at the Present Time." United States Senator Perkins took for his subject "The Democratic Party Is Not to Be Relied Upon to Restore Prosperity." Samuel M. Shortridge told of the record of the Republican party in the past. "Reasons Why It Can Be Trusted to Carry Out Its Promises." They told of "William McKinley, Soldier, Statesman, Man and Leader," and Rev. Anna M. Shaw gave her opinion of politics.

Chairman Knight made the closing address. All of the speeches were short. The meeting closed with the Republican party at the coming election.

NOT OF THAT MAKE-UP.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), Aug. 22.—While it is not specifically claimed that the national headquarters of the gold-standard Democrats at President Cleveland will declare himself in favor of the nomination of a third ticket,

there is nevertheless a firm belief that the administration will not oppose the movement. The following statement was authorized today at national headquarters:

"There is no one authorized to speak for President Cleveland, but certainly there has been no antagonism of the movement from Mr. Cleveland or his friends and any one observing the situation can see very clearly that Senator Vilas, Senator Gaffey, Senator Palmer and Senator Gray are, to put it mildly, not unfriendly to Cleveland. In fact these gentlemen have been most closely identified with him and are his friends. The Chicago platform, as every one knows, seeks to impeach his personal integrity and his political administration and Gov. Stone of Missouri, in his Madison Square Garden speech, saw fit to go outside the record and declare Cleveland to be a traitor. The newspapers that are supporting Bryan are engaged in the same kind of work. Mr. Cleveland and his friends are not of the make-up that kisses the hand that smites them."

GROVER IN A HOLE.

He May Oppose McKinley and May Afterward Support Him.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—There is excellent authority for saying President Cleveland will write a letter to some friends in the gold-standard national convention, opposing the endorsement of McKinley for his protectionist views and favoring the nomination of a Democrat, who believes not only in the maintenance of the present standard, but also for tariff for revenue only.

It is said, however, he may include a suggestion that it may be advisable later in the campaign to withdraw this third ticket, if it shall appear that the gold-standard cause is thereby jeopardized.

SUSPICIOUS OF AMERICAN MONEY. TORONTO (Ont.), Aug. 22.—The banks of Toronto are daily becoming more suspicious of American money. Not one of them will accept any form of American money at par to any great extent. Yesterday the Bank of Montreal refused to take United States bills or silver from any one. The Merchants' Bank, the only bank in Hamilton, refuses bills at par from customers in small amounts.

HILBORN RENOMINATED.

VALLEJO, Aug. 22.—Congressman Hilborn was unanimously renominated by the Third District Republican Convention today.

There is a contest in the selection of the Congressional Committee of six to look after the campaign and district for the succeeding two years. W. W. Knickerbocker is contesting for either of the places on the committee for Robert Edgar and George A. Oakes of Alameda county. The other four members will likely be W. H. Friend, T. W. Lydecker, J. E. Barham and W. N. Dimmock. A salute will be fired from Sacramento-street hill when the nomination is made. Everything is working most harmoniously in the convention. The Frick delegates from Oakland will introduce a platform reaffirming the national one adopted at St. Louis and endorsing McKinley, protection and good times.

Frick, as chairman of the Third Congressional Republican Committee, called the Third District Convention to order in Farragut Hall at 11:20 o'clock. W. R. Davis of Oakland was elected temporary chairman. J. W. Kavanagh of Vallejo, secretary, sergeant-at-arms, Leslie Blackburn of Alameda, and assistant sergeant-at-arms, Valentine of Oakland and William of Alameda. Three committees of twelve each were named on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Order of Business and Platform and Resolutions. Alameda was given six representatives, each committee from Alameda county and each of the other counties in the district. Yolo, Solano, Glenn, Colusa and Contra Costa had one member.

At 11:50 o'clock an adjournment was taken for thirty minutes for the committees to get together and prepare their reports. There are very few proxies, nearly all delegates having come in independent. A band is in attendance and the convention is a lively scene of patriotic enthusiasm. The programme for the remainder of the day will be Congress by acclamation.

A DEFERRED NOMINATION.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—The First District Democratic Convention today decided by a large majority to leave the question of nomination to a committee of nine, which was appointed to confer with a like committee of any other parties supporting Bryan and Sewall with a view to effecting fusion.

OREGON'S GOLD DELEGATION.

PORTLAND (Or.), Aug. 22.—The gold-standard Democrats of Oregon held a mass convention today and selected eight delegates to represent them at the national convention to be held at Indianapolis on September 2.

L. L. McArthur, ex-United States District Attorney, was chosen chairman. In his address to the convention McArthur said a pleasing feature of the convention was the fact that it was "in whom the lust of office has not stifled every feeling of many independence. He denounced the platform of the Chicago convention as a departure from true Democracy and a surrender to Populism. He said that while he endorsed the financial plank of the Republican national platform, he could not support McKinley in his high protective views."

The following were selected as delegates to the Indianapolis: C. E. S. Wood, W. M. Whidden, L. McArthur, J. H. Albert, E. G. Canfield, Sera Snow, J. G. Bennett and E. R. Skipworth. The question of choosing electors was left to the State Central Committee, which will meet after the Indianapolis convention.

KEOKUK ORGANIZING.

KEOKUK (Iowa), Aug. 22.—A Democratic Gold-standard Club of 150 members was organized here last night. The membership in the club consists of the leading men of the city. The club will be swelled to between three and five hundred before the campaign ends.

TILLMAN QUITS TALKING.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—An Inter Ocean special from Harrisburg, Pa., says that as Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina was passing through here on his way to Mount Gretna he was questioned concerning political issues, whereupon he replied:

"I have not said a word about politics since we left Chicago, until last night, when this gentleman (referring to his companion) engaged me in a discussion on the money question. We were going it in a quiet, genteel way, when suddenly a peevish Jack was poked out of a berth and a penetrating, rasping voice rustled the curtains at the other end of the car. Said the voice: 'This is a sleeping-car, and I don't see why you gentlemen don't retire and leave your fellow-passengers to sleep in peace.' That broke up the monetary discussion and we went to bed," concluded Tillman.

A YUMA BRYAN CLUB.

YUMA (Ariz.), Aug. 22.—The Democrats, Populists and free-silver Republicans met here last night, and organized a Bryan Free-Silver Club, with the following officers: O. H. Willis, president; E. Mayes and J. Nugent, vice-presidents; F. B. Logan, secretary. Eloquence addresses were delivered by Messrs. Brown, Purdy and Davis. The club starts with a membership of sixty.

DEBS IS FOR BRYAN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—About two hundred delegates, representing local branches of the American Railway Union, met last night to hear some of the speakers of the order on the subject now before the people. Eugene V. Debs and Directors Burns and Hogan were the speakers.

Debs said he had just returned from a trip among the southern branches of the union and had found them flourishing. He then announced himself for Bryan, and advocated the union's united effort in behalf of the labor candidate. He said he knew Bryan to be a friend of the people, and if elected he would protect the interests of the people.

## THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

ITS AID MAY BE ASKED BY NEW YORK BANKS.

A Meeting to Be Held Tomorrow to Consider the Proposition of Issuing Clearing-house Certificates to Tide Over the Dull Season—The Opinions Differ.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—It is announced that the Loan Committee of the Clearing-house Association will meet on Monday morning and probably issue some clearing-house certificates.

J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, is quoted as saying that out of the political situation there has arisen a good deal of apprehension on the part of the general public, and this has brought business to a condition of almost utter stagnation.

"Mills," Simmons added, "are being closed all over the country or else put on half time. There has been little or no demand for goods, and a very restricted sale. As a result the strain upon the merchants is becoming intense, and the resulting pressure upon the banks for discount is most severe. This coming at a time when the demand for money for crop-moving purposes, as is usual at this season of the year, is only right that the banks of New York should extend such accommodation to their out-of-town customers, as well as to the merchants as will enable the crops to move freely. It will only be with the view of avoiding serious disaster that clearing-house loan certificates will be issued, should the emergency be considered sufficient in the opinion of the committee to warrant such action."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A meeting of the Clearing-house Committee of the Associated Banks will be held on Monday to consider applications for loan certificates. The committee is opposed to the issuing of certificates, believing such action uncalled for by existing financial and commercial conditions. The view is not generally entertained in financial circles. At the time of the depression in 1893, when the stringency in money compelled measures for the relief of the situation, there were outstanding \$33,000,000 of clearing-house certificates. The issue at this time would, it is believed, greatly facilitate imports of gold, and would alleviate distress in mercantile circles.

READ HIS OBITUARY.

E. M. Clark Reported Not to Have Died on the Desert.

(BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.)

LAKE GEORGE (N. Y.), Aug. 22.—(Special Dispatch.) A press dispatch printed two weeks ago said E. M. Clark, formerly of Glen Falls, and a companion had perished in the Mojave Desert in Arizona. A letter received by Horace W. Bell three months ago on the truth of the report. The letter was from J. A. Gallup, secretary of the Masonic lodge at Pomona, Cal. Mr. Gallup said a report was current at Pomona that E. M. Clark had read his own obituary while sojourning in Texas, principally in El Paso.

It is now definitely known that Clark is alive and well and did not perish on the Mojave Desert. The following letter received by Herbert Austin of Glen Falls, is self-explanatory: "Dear Sir: Yours of July 30, 1896, at hand. In answer to your questions with regard to E. M. Clark, I will say I was a telegram from Mr. Clark dated El Paso, Tex. He is on his way East. I think if I hear from him further, I will write you. I am awaiting a letter. Respectfully, (Signed), 'J. J. COYLE, Proprietor European Hotel, Pomona, Cal.'"

CONWAY'S EXPEDITION.

Two of the Members Have Returned to Tromsø.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

TROMSØ (Norway), Aug. 22.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Trevor, Batayee and Crawford, the last two being members of the expedition headed by Sir Martin Conway, have returned in a little steam launch. It is announced that the results to geology and geography will be very valuable.

Sir Martin Conway's expedition was the first to cross Spitzbergen from east to west. In the central portion of the island was found a vast system of glaciers and a magnificent ice plateau. Sir Martin Conway's expedition also made a complete exploration of the Horn Sound, a mountain in the southern part of Spitzbergen nearly five thousand feet in height. They report that it is a peak composed almost entirely of marble.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

A Washington dispatch says the discovery of a satellite crossing the disc of the sun was made at noon Sunday by Louis Cuthman, a Chicago astronomer observing from the city. This is said to be the first instance in which a body has been known to cross the sun. A St. Paul dispatch says the fastest act in the reorganization of the Northern Pacific will be noted in the issuance by the receivers of notice to the road to be sold at midnight on August 31, 1896, deliver to the Pacific Railroad all the property and franchises of the Northern Pacific Company.

A Leadville (Colo.) dispatch says a meeting of business men was held yesterday for the purpose of devising means to end the strike if possible, and after some discussion it was decided to appoint a committee of ten representative business men to endeavor to reach a compromise between the strikers and mine managers. The committee was named and will hold its first meeting today.

A Quebec dispatch says the steamship Labrador arrived in port Friday night and landed the body of Sir David Milne, who died suddenly on Sunday last while the steamer was on a voyage to the Arctic. Sir David was 76 years old, was once a prominent figure in Canadian politics. He was on his way to St. Paul, where he was to be married, when he was a member. The body was shipped to Toronto.

Chicago dispatch says the army retiring board, after a session of two weeks, exhausted all the cases presented, has adjourned. This is a sleeping-car case. Darling succeeded in securing a postponement of his case until October, and it will be taken up by the board. The board will be recommended for retirement, Col. R. E. Croft, Fifth Cavalry. The case of Lieut. Goodman, Fifth Cavalry, was finished. He has twice before been summoned, but succeeded in securing the retirement which this time seems to have overtaken him.

Four Men Killed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—A special to the Journal from Missoula, Mont., says that by a freight wreck on the Northern Pacific near Horse Plains, Mont., four men were killed, including the engineer.

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Do You Write Letters?  
If you do, then  
Use Hurd's Papers.  
No more pen sticking in paper, spluttering ink all over your letter. If you use Hurd's Papers you will never again say: 'Why? Because letter-writing becomes a nuisance.'  
**See Our Specials for This Week.**  
Ladies' Angora Tinted Note, per qr. 10c  
Regular price 25c  
Hurd's Imperial Linen, usual price 25c box  
Hurd's Irish Linen, regular price 25c box  
Hurd's White Linen, regular price 25c box  
Hurd's Correspondence Cards, box 10c  
Hurd's Imperial Tinted Note, box 10c  
Hurd's Tinted Satin Wore Note, usual price 25c box  
Bicycle Playing Cards, pack, 10c  
**Cut Rates on Drugs, etc.**  
Celery, Beef and Iron 75c  
Fainters' Coca and Celery Tonic 75c  
Warner's Safe Kidney Cure 75c  
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound 75c  
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription 75c  
Miles' Nervine 75c  
Miles' Heart Cure 75c  
Hill's Catarrh Cure 75c  
Scott's Emulsion 75c  
Mellin's Food, large 75c  
Mellin's Food, small 50c  
Huntley's Mink Food 50c  
Allen's Kidney Pills 50c  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills 50c  
Wetzel's Extract Malt 50c  
Hoff's Extract Malt 50c  
Farrant's Malt 50c  
Beecham's and Carter's Pills 50c  
Branth's and Ayer's Pills 50c  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills 50c  
Culcher's Female Pills 50c  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills 50c  
Cuticura Toilet Soap 50c  
African Tooth Soap 50c  
Yale's Skin Food, 15.50 size 50c  
Yale's Skin Food, 11.50 size 50c  
Japanese Hand Warmers 50c  
Punks, for above, 50c packages 50c  
St. Jacob's Oil 50c  
Fainters' Malt 50c  
Hood's or Ayer's Sarsaparilla 50c  
Hood's Sarsaparilla 50c  
Phillips' Cod Liver Oil 50c  
Angier's Emulsion 50c  
Syrup of Figs 50c  
Castoria 50c  
Fond's Extract 50c  
Fellow's Syrup 50c  
Mariani Coca Wine 50c

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**Kent's Flea Driver**  
Drives away the Flea! 25c bottle.











## LINERS.

## FOR EXCHANGE—

Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—100 ACRES FIRE, 125 tons alfalfa, corn, cows, pigs, 27 acres corn, etc. on Owens River, Inyo county. Foreman, WILL BEACH, 235 W. 1st St.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 40-ACRE PRUNE ranch, subject to small mortgage, for city property; about 30 miles from city; price \$2000. Address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—10 ACRES LAND NEAR Burbank, clear; have means to improve, prefer merchandise; what have you got? Write P. G. CARTTIS, owner, Monrovia, 25-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—23 ACRES AT GARDENA, 7 acres in lemons, 6 in strawberries, good buildings, price \$2000; want city property. L. H. MITCHELL, 126 Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—3 FINE FARMS IN KANSAS; fruit ranches in California; also city and town; all sorts of trades; come and see us. BEYMER, 108 S. Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—20 ACRES N. RIVER, side county, near Alessandro, for improved city; will pay cash difference or assume. J. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE CHOICEST lots on Ocean ave. Santa Monica, and cash for cottage and lot. Address: R. E. WARD, 235 W. 1st St.

FOR EXCHANGE—AN OLD AND WELL established mercantile business in Los Angeles for fruit and vegetable business. Address: J. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE AND LOT; fine unpimished, unimproved lot; near Los Angeles; price \$1200. CHAS. A. GRAUL, 202 N. Main St.

FOR EXCHANGE—50 ACRES ADJOINING city on the south, price \$1200. CHAS. A. GRAUL, 202 N. Main St.

FOR EXCHANGE—15-ACRE ORANGE grove 6 years old, 1000 trees, 1000000, right, etc. price \$1000; want city property. L. H. MITCHELL, 126 Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1000 IN REALTY, \$1000000, water, barn and fence. Address: J. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—NICE COTTAGE with 4 rooms and bath; lot 60x125; located near Union and 11th. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 142 S. Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE, 7 ACRES IN Chaboga, 7 miles from city, improved, for particular address or apply to D. Y. 512 S. 1st St.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE PROPERTY, E. Los Angeles, for Main-st. property, will pay cash difference or assume \$1000. J. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—LARGE SIGHTLY LOT, corner of Bonnie Brae and First, for sale cheap. Address W. H. TONKIN, 445 N. Grand ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—BUILDING LOT ON graded street, for a good horse and carriage property. M. L. SAMSON & CO., 517 N. 1st St.

FOR EXCHANGE—DOUBLE HARNESS for hay or cow; baby-buggy for chickens; or other call. Address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD NEBRASKA property for Los Angeles city or country; property, Address BOX 87, Monrovia, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1000; 100 ACRES FINE land, 10 miles from city, improved, for particular address or apply to D. Y. 512 S. 1st St.

FOR EXCHANGE—12-ROOM FLAT AND 44 feet front, close to city, improved, for land. R. VERCH, 800, Temple Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANT UPRIGHT PIANO for good lot in Monrovia or Burbank. Address: J. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—2 INCUBATORS, 3 brooders for young laying hens. Address: J. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW 10-ROOM MODERN house, \$1000; mortgage \$1000. Address D, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED EASTERN property, and will assume. A. L. AUSTIN, 147 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$5000; INCOME CITY property for country property. MRS. H. H. HIN, 619 S. Spring St.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND 2 LOTS, for value of furniture in rooming-house. Apply 520 S. Hill.

FOR EXCHANGE—A NEW \$100 TYPE- writer for Jersey milk cows or fine pasture furniture; a new typewriter, a new baby-buggy, just out of factory, where it cost \$200; for carriage in good condition. Address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—COWS, HOGS, PIGS, wagon, horse, 125 tons alfalfa, 27 acres corn, etc., and 100 acres (no mortgage), on Owens River, Inyo county, California (part in zone). Call foreman, WILL BEACH, 235 W. 1st St.

FOR EXCHANGE—HIGH-GRADE ORNTS' wheel for first-class family car or truck; weight from 150 to 200 lbs; make and not over 9 years old; box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—SMALL BUSINESS, TEA, cigars, notions, etc., 2 living rooms, furniture, rent \$8; cash \$1000; for city property; established 5 years; for equity of house. Address D, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN A LARGE well-located lot, close to city, improved, near University and Traction cars; will trade equity for good right place. Call or address 202 N. Main St.

FOR EXCHANGE—I WANT 2000-pound horse; light express wagon and harness in exchange for express wagon and harness. Address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$500; STOCK OF JEWELRY and 700 stock; sewing machines for cash; lot of goods; for city property. Address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—BOARD AND ROOM near city for good books, furniture, carpets, livestock, etc.; for city property. Address D, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WATCHES CLEANED, 75c; repairing 50c; crystals 10c; small and large clocks cleaned, 50c and 75c. PATTON, 214 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW \$100 TYPE- writer for stylish car, car or buggy and small amount cash. Address D, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—LARGE, FINE ROOM TO let for business; for city property. Address D, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A YEAR-OLD MARE; gentle for lady; for city property. Address D, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—ALMOST NEW, 35 typewriter for roll-top; for city property. Address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—1 DAY ROAD mare, 7 years old; want lot in city; will pay cash difference. Apply 505 S. Main St.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD LOTS IN MONROVIA or Burbank for upright piano. Address: J. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—POLE AND NECK-yoke complete for pair of carriage shafts. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW 100 THISTLE bicycle for lady's wheel or roll-top; for city property. Address D, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—LADY'S SOLID GOLD watch for lady's wheel or roll-top; for city property. Address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR LADY'S WHEEL will give clear lot, WESTERN LAND AND LOAN CO., 102 Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS WHEEL for horse, harness and light wagon. Call before 2 p.m. at 202 S. Main St.

FOR EXCHANGE—HIGH-GRADE BUGGY and harness for groceries or good cash. Address B, box 60, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—41-CAL WINCHESTER rifle for No. 1000; for city property and dining table. 825 S. Grand Ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—NICE LOT AT SOUTH Santa Monica for survey and a little cash. E. A. TURNER, 235 W. 1st St.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE CUSTOM-MADE clothing for household furniture. Address: J. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway, 23-50.

FOR EXCHANGE—HIGH-GRADE WHEEL of '94 for spring wagon and horse. Call at 219 COMMERCIAL ST.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 12-BOR PARKER shotgun in 2nd condition for a bicycle. E. RUTZ, 623 W. 21st St.

## SWAPS.

All sorts, big and little.

FOR EXCHANGE—4 LOTS, \$125 AGAINST them; what have you to trade for them? Call 808 SHORT.

FOR EXCHANGE—COWS FOR ALPACA, barley or oat hay, VERMONT AND NINTH STS., Pico Heights.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD LOTS, LONG BEACH, for plane value \$200, \$150, S. SPRING, room 2.

FOR EXCHANGE—BICYCLE FOR HORSE and delivery wagon. Apply 573 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

FOR EXCHANGE—TAILOR-MADE SUITS; what have you? Address D, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A PLUMBING FOR A good fresh cow. Address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—HIGH GRADE '94 bicycle for hay. Address C, box 71, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD TUG BOGGY and harness for a bicycle. Call WINFIELD.

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## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A BRAND-NEW MEAT MARKET, new wagon, kitchen, etc.; an increasing trade; first-class address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUSINESS, 10 Jersey cows; \$1500; any one willing to trade; first-class address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—CORN CIGAR STAND AT INVOICED \$200; best bargain and inducement to right party. Address D, box 40, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN WITH capital to invest in a profitable business; salary for services. Address C, box 41, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; HALF-INTEREST in saloon, one of the best locations in the city. Address C, box 66, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—\$200; GROCERY AND FRUIT store; living room; cheap rent; good location and trade. Call Monday, 603 W. 5th St.

FOR SALE—\$1000 WILL BUY A CHOICE grocery business; an exceptional opportunity. Address B, box 70, TIMES OFFICE.

\$182.75 AVERAGED PER WEEK PAST 19 weeks; write for particulars. F. HARRIMAN & CO., St. Paul bldg. Cincinnati, 23-50.

I WANT TO MEET A RELIABLE MAN with \$500 that wants to engage in a paying business. JAMES SHIELDS, 223 W. 1st St.

FOR SALE—FINE OUT-DOOR BUSINESS, horse and wagon, clears \$125 per mo.; \$1000. J. D. BARNARD, 1174 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—FRUIT, RAISIN, BARGAIN, LIGHT 23. J. D. BARNARD, 1174 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, DOWN TOWN; new stand; 100 seats; private party; \$1000. J. D. BARNARD, 1174 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY STORE, WITH lot and house of 7 rooms; cleared, \$300. J. D. BARNARD, 1174 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—SALOON; MOST ELEGANTLY fitted-up place in Los Angeles; \$3000. J. D. BARNARD, 1174 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CIGAR STAND, very central, close in; big bargain, \$125. J. D. BARNARD, 1174 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—MARTINIS, VERY PROFITABLE; living room; 100 seats; private party; \$1000. J. D. BARNARD, 1174 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, GROCERY STORE, close in; 100 seats; private party; \$1000. J. D. BARNARD, 1174 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY CLEVER, FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY, near Los Angeles. Address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED DELICACY store, stationery and candy; 100 seats; private party; \$1000. J. D. BARNARD, 1174 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$750; 15-ROOM LODGING-house; fine location, cheap rent; \$1000. J. D. BARNARD, 1174 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE PLANT OF LAUNDRY, machinery on easy terms. Address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND FRUIT STORE, for \$75; is a good corner and cheap rent. Corner Sixth and Hope.

WILL TRADE COTTAGE ON CENTRAL street, 100 seats; private party; \$1000. J. D. BARNARD, 1174 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$600 WILL BUY FURNITURE of 40-room lodging-house. E. T. CASE & CO., 223 W. 1st St.

WE HAVE A 30-ROOM LODGING-HOUSE to exchange for real estate. E. T. CASE & CO., 223 W. 1st St.









A delightful moonlight boating party was given at Westlake Park last Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Bridge in honor of their guest, Miss Ella Edler of Chicago.

The boats were gaily decked with Japanese lanterns, and after a jolly time upon the lake, the party matched cards for partners and proceeded in double file to the home of the host and hostess, where they found tables spread with a fine collation.

The rooms were artistically decorated under the direction of Mrs. A. W. Patton. Those present were:

Messdames—  
Frank Patton, T. L. Stassforth,  
Fred Parke, H. Schwanneke,  
A. W. Patton, C. C. Gibbons.

Misses—  
Ella Edler, Angie Barle,  
May Elliott, Flora Bradbury,  
Tillie Elliott.

Messrs.—  
F. Patton, R. Y. Templeton,  
F. Parke, A. W. Patton,  
M. J. Gress, T. L. Stassforth,  
Will Webster, C. C. Gibbons,  
W. J. Snider, Russell Gibbons,  
W. Lawless, Henry Schwanneke,  
George Elliott.

**GAGER-TALCOTT.**  
One of the most charming weddings of the season took place last Wednesday evening when Miss Blanche Gager became the wife of Dr. F. L. Talcott.

The home of the bride's parents, at the corner of Central avenue and Jefferson street, was converted into a beautiful bower of flowers and the soft light of dozens of candles was shed over the bride and groom as they stood beneath a knot of white roses and carnations, suspended by four ropes of smilax. The decorations were white and pink carnations, ferns and evergreens.

Rev. Dr. Wilson performed the marriage ceremony.

The bride wore a charming gown of white duchesse satin, trimmed with pearls and passanterie. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and maidenhair ferns. The maid of honor, Miss Blanche Alwens, was beautiful in white organdy over yellow satin and carried white carnations and ferns.

As the party broke up, Dr. and Mrs. Talcott drove away in a carriage, telling no one where they were going, and no one ventured to ask.

Both the bride and groom have many friends in Los Angeles. The bride is the stepdaughter of L. S. Jones of a prominent business man.

**LA MARIPOSA CLUB PICNIC.**  
The members of La Mariposa Club enjoyed a delightful picnic at Terminal Island last Sunday. A special car was chartered for the occasion, and the day was delightfully spent in yachting, bathing and fishing, after which a banquet was served at the hotel.

A choice selection of music was rendered while the guests were partaking of the repast. The members present were:

Messdames—  
Hilford, Webb,  
Basserman, A. Meade,  
D. Clynn, C. Meade,  
Comboy, R. Maning,  
Enicson, Harris,  
Culian, Fillmore.

Messrs.—  
A. Goodwin, A. Bissonett,  
Comboy, Rapp,  
Korbie, C. Engelbrocht,  
C. P. Clifford, B. Clifford,  
N. J. Lindendorf, T. N. Meade,  
James Colgan, J. Monroe,  
Mat Gayhard, J. Monroe,  
Charles Clynn.

**MANN-MAYER.**  
William A. Mann and Miss Bertha Mayer were united in marriage last Sunday evening at 5 o'clock by Rev. E. F. Coulter of the Broadway Church.

The ceremony occurred at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. M. Kellerman, at No. 313 Stockton street. The presents were numerous and costly, and an elaborate supper was served. Those present were:

Messdames—  
Alex Rose, Sager,  
Will Benson, Pettijohn,  
M. A. Wright.

Messrs.—  
Annie Mann, Irene Sager,  
Rose Mayer.

Messrs.—  
W. A. Mann, Sr., Max Schrieber,  
Chas. Augustus, J. Oser,  
Wallace J. Wright, Edwin Pettijohn,  
C. Cordon, Alexander Rose,  
B. T. Gove, Will Benson.

Miss Orrie Russell, who gave a delightful lunch party Tuesday evening. The guests met at No. 436 East Twenty-first street, where a large four-horse haywagon was used to convey them to the ranch. The start was made at 7 o'clock, and after an hour's ride the merry crowd reached their destination. The large crooked ground, lawn and porticoes were gaily lighted by Japanese lanterns. Outdoors and indoors games, as well as dancing, were indulged in all night.

Miss Eva Gowen and Miss Viola Landrum, who were instrumental solos, and Miss Myrtle Martin vocal solos. Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock, and an hour later the start was made for home. All voted it to be the most delightful party of the season.

Mr. Bradford, a direct descendant of Gov. Bradford, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, was among those present. Those who assisted in entertaining were Mrs. Emma Long and Mrs. L. Bar. The chaperones for the jolly party were Mrs. S. H. Gowen and Mrs. S. C. Martin.

The party included:

Messdames—  
Eva Gowen, Hazel Moskman,  
Pearl White, Rubie Brown,  
Grace Du Case, Orrie Russell,  
Laura White, Myrtle Martin,  
Viola Landrum, Myrtle Bar,  
Ella McGure, May Matlock,  
May Wenger, Clara Matlock,  
Minnie Brown, Nellie Lester.

Messrs.—  
Geo. W. Harrison, Ford Russell,  
Geo. L. Macchris, Harold Craft,  
J. R. Martin, C. H. Martin,  
Henry Lessler, J. S. Russell,  
August De, J. B. Landrum,  
Ralph Ware, Fred De,  
Eddie Brown, J. Lessler,  
B. F. Swett, John Matthews,  
Harry Cary, E. L. Du Case,  
Victor Lange.

**AN ENJOYABLE OUTING.**  
A number of the employees of the Boston dry goods store last Sunday gave a delightful excursion to Alpine Tavern under the direction of Miss Minnie Parker and Mollie McCarthy. They left the city at 8 o'clock, arriving at Mt. Lowe Hotel at 10 o'clock. An hour later they left for the tavern,

where, after a delicious luncheon, they visited other points of interest and returned home.

The party consisted of:

Messdames—  
Travesty, Worthan,  
Misses—  
Atwill, Thompson,  
Parker, Ronan,  
Barie, McCarthy,  
Schumacher.

Messrs.—  
Travesty, Neuman,  
Parker, Richards,  
Barie, White,  
Cory, A. Travesty,  
Powell.

**FOR FIANCES.**  
On Friday evening Mrs. James Ogilvie entertained for Miss Edith Gardner of Pasadena and Jirah Cole of Chicago, whose marriage occurs the coming week. The evening was interesting with delightful music, songs by Mrs. Roth Hamilton, Miss Mollie Adelia Brown, J. A. Osgood and Jirah Cole, a piano solo by Miss O'Donnell and a reception by Miss Letha Lewis. Dainty refreshments were served. Those present were:

Messdames—  
Charles J. Ellis, J. A. Osgood,  
Misses—  
Edith Gardner, Roth Hamilton,  
J. A. Brown, J. A. Osgood,  
Francis Williams, J. A. Osgood,  
Mary O'Donoghue, Chas. Kopf,  
Ella Ellis, Alfred Eames,  
Letha Lewis, Dr. Rohn,  
Le M. M. Williams, J. A. Osgood,  
Charles J. Ellis, James Ogilvie.

**THIMBLE SOCIAL.**  
Last Wednesday afternoon and evening Mrs. Clara H. Lockwood, president of Frank Bartlett W.R.C., No. 7, entertained the ladies of the corps and their friends, members of the post and families. A pleasant and profitable afternoon was spent. Refreshments were served and in the evening an informal programme was rendered, consisting of recitations and music. Among the members present were:

Messdames—  
Joseph Knight, Ledgerwood,  
George Smith, Burdick,  
Hillman, Green,  
Calvin, Little,  
Van Horn, Booth,  
Dodd, Brown,  
Cribb, Cribb,  
Werth, Rank,  
Engleke, McComas,  
Ingam, McLaughlin.

Messrs.—  
Knight, Ledgerwood,  
Brown, Pauline Brown,  
McComas, Nellie Engleke.

**NOTES AND PERSONALS.**  
S. P. Mulford and wife have returned from a ten days' outing at Hotel del Coronado.

Mrs. W. E. Bayliss nee Owsley, is visiting relatives in this city.

L. Harris, wife and daughter, will return home on Monday next from a two years' trip in Europe. They will be at home to their friends at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. H. W. Frank, 705 Figueroa street.

Prof. and Mrs. R. B. Van Cleave have gone to Goleta for the remainder of the summer.

Miss Jessie Davis has returned from a two weeks' outing at Long Beach. Three High School students, F. W. Turner, J. Stewart Ross and Paul Paul, have just returned from a two months' tramp in the San Bernardino Mountains. They left with three pack burros, the first day of vacation, and walked direct to Highland, where they took the City Creek road to Bear Valley. From there they took a Grayback, the Santa Ana Cañon, the Morongo mining district, and the surrounding country. They tell of good hunting and excellent fishing. On the return they spent a week in the San Antonio Cañon and climbed Old Baldy.

Mrs. George Addison of this city has received the sad news of the death of her aunt, Miss M. McLean, at her home in Tennessee. Miss McLean visited some months in Los Angeles.

Mrs. M. R. Ballard and Miss Ballard have returned home after a month's outing at Long Beach.

Mrs. Dr. N. M. Morrison and children will leave this week for an extended trip through the East.

Mrs. Kendall and her daughter, Miss Grace, are sojourning at Long Beach. J. Harry Morrissey returned Thursday after a visit of two weeks at Catalina Island.

The marriage of Miss Mamie Norton to Henry Klein will take place at the home of the bride, this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Dr. C. T. Pepper and Mrs. S. E. Pratt have returned from a delightful outing at the beach.

Charles F. Pepper returned last week from a two weeks' outing in the mountains.

Mrs. Ida E. Brown and James Ware, both of Los Angeles, were married August 9 in Williams, Ariz., at the home of Mrs. Alice M. Pillsbury. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. C. McFadden.

The wedding of Mrs. Minnie Schultz to George Mitchell took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Rev. J. S. Pittman, No. 1217 Trenton street. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell will spend several days at Coronado Beach before returning to their home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Foster of West Twenty-eighth street have returned from a visit to Chicago.

Miss Lewis Smith, who has been the guest of Mrs. Roth Hamilton for two months, left yesterday for San Francisco on her way home to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Lowman and daughter have returned from their summer outing at Lake Tahoe.

Mrs. F. J. Gillmore has returned from a trip to Catalina.

A moonlight social given by the Central Baptist Church will take place at the residence of Byron Scarborough, No. 1029 West Twenty-second street, on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell Jones are visiting on Catalina Island.

Mrs. Dora Bain has gone to Catalina for a ten days' outing.

City Assessor George Hull and family are spending a couple of weeks in the mountains, hunting and fishing.

The Modjeska Dramatic Club held its weekly meeting Thursday at Mrs. Adeline Duvall Mack's parlors. Several gentlemen were enrolled as members. After the usual study and reading, recitations followed.

Mrs. T. O. Clark of Tucson, Ariz., and Miss Annie Clark of Denning, N. M., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Haas of Basil street.

Miss Edith M. Barber and Miss Bernice Tyler, with their chaperones, Mrs. C. D. Cheesman and Mrs. O. E. Tyler,

have returned from a two weeks' outing at Catalina.

Mrs. M. J. Rankin, Mrs. R. H. Licky and Mrs. J. E. Fullwood of No. 1718 Flower street, will return on Tuesday from a two-weeks' visit at Coronado.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Neuer returned Thursday from their eastern trip and are now at the Bellevue Terrace Hotel.

The engagement of Miss Skelly of this city, to Dr. T. Edward Post of this city, is announced.

Mrs. J. G. Ferguson has returned to Fresno after a visit of two months in this city.

An entertainment in the interest of the Good Samaritan Hospital will be given at the residence of Mrs. Severance, West Adams street, next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Misses Mable and Ada Skofstad have returned from Catalina.

Miss H. S. Brand and children are at Ocean Park for a stay of two weeks.

Next Friday evening at Casa de Rosas, Hoover and Adams streets, an entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten Association. It will be patterned after the old-fashioned "hushing bees," and the stage will represent a hushing bee in country style. After the conclusion of the regular programme, which will consist of music, songs and recitations, the floor will be cleared for general dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Crombie left Saturday morning for a short stay at Alpine Tavern.

Miss Jennie Winston has accepted the position of soprano soloist at St. Vincent's Church, for the coming year, beginning the first Sunday in September.

Miss Mary E. Young and William E. Brown were married yesterday at 2 p.m. at the home of the bride's father on Chestnut street, Rev. George E. Dye officiating. The ceremony was performed in the presence of relatives only.

Miss Louise Sturm was married to William B. Straube Sunday evening, August 16, at 8 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sturm, No. 337 South Olive street. The ceremony was performed by William Young, justice of the peace. The newly-married couple will receive their friends after August 26 in their new home, No. 1362 West Twelfth street.

Mrs. Joe Baer left last Thursday on a visit to San Francisco.

Miss Rose Dietrich, accompanied by her sister, Emmie, has gone to Santa Barbara and Ventura for a few weeks.

Miss Rita L. Green, daughter of Dr. Green of Flower street, returned from her visit to San Francisco, on the Santa Rosa.

Stanton Woman's Relief Corps, No. 16, will give a birthday party at their hall, No. 610 1/2 South Spring street, next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Frank Smith of South Hope street, accompanied by Miss Vera Roy, Miss Edna Edwards and Master Egbert Edwards, are pleasantly located on Ocean avenue, Santa Monica, for a few weeks' stay.

Mrs. Ella G. Campbell of No. 449 South Spring street will leave tomorrow to visit friends in San Francisco.

The Misses Williams will give a party, will give a musical next Friday evening from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Miss Mildred Riden of Broadway is the guest of Miss Mary Lindsey at Long Beach.

Miss Lizette Kimball will sing at Simpson Tabernacle this morning, owing to Miss Todd's absence from the city.

Miss Delphine Todd is visiting friends and relatives in Ventura.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. H. Thomas and Miss Evans have returned from a month's sojourn at the seaside.

Frank H. Colby and Robert Skilling will spend a week or two in the mountains near Grayback.

An informal dinner was given by Mrs. A. McNeely, at her home on Wall street, in honor of J. H. Collins before his departure for Hudson, N. Y.

Mr. Collins goes to visit his aged mother, Rev. A. G. B. of the Epiphany church, to the city after a vacation of several weeks, spent at Squirrel Inn, San Bernardino county.

**OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.**  
Social Notes and Personal Mention from Round About.

**SANTA MONICA.**  
Mrs. O. W. Childs gave a "living picture" party Friday evening. The entertainment was at the North Beach bathhouse, at which place Roy Jones acted as stage manager. Suitable musical accompaniment was played by the Klaus Lady Orchestra. After the conclusion of this part of the programme, carriages were in waiting and the guests were taken to the Arcadia, where place supper was served, following which was dancing.

The tableaux vivants were represented as follows: Mrs. John Bradbury, "Marquise" and "Queen" and Mrs. R. B. Miner, "Carmen"; Mrs. Harry Gorham, "Winter"; Miss Y. B. Scott, "Flower Girl" and "Morning"; Miss Neely Hamilton, "Spring" and "Evening"; Miss Van Ness of San Francisco, "Mignon" and also a character from one of Gibson's paintings; Miss G. H. Ballard and Miss Ballard, "Ophelia"; Miss Marian Jones, "Summer"; Miss Winston, "Gainsborough" and as a nun; Mr. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Harry Gorham, "Autumn" and "Evening"; Mr. McKittick and Miss Gorham, (two tableaux), "Before and After Marriage."

The closing tableaux were in two parts called "Jack at Home" and "Jack in Japan." The first tableau was a front page representing a parlor and Jack's wife (Mrs. Harry Gorham) sitting in a love song about her dear, forlorn, homesick Jack, the piano accompaniment being by Miss Jones. Then the hall was darkened and the music of "The Jack in the moon" was played, and a beautiful and artistic setting at back of stage representing the poor, forlorn, homesick Jack in the moon.

Japanese girls in the rich, daring costumes of their land.

Besides the persons participating in the programme, among the guests were:

Messdames—  
Baker, Kennedy,  
Gorham, Trueman,  
Lester, Drake,  
Longstreet, R. F. Jones,  
Loring, Patrick,  
Wicker, Procter,  
Hicks, Monroe,  
Bancroft, Newark,  
McKittick.

Misses—  
Childs, Georgiana Jones,  
Breckinridge.

Messrs.—  
Drake, Tevis,  
Miner, Hicks,  
Trueman, Gorham,  
Newmark, Campbell-Johnson, Waring,  
D. Campbell-Johnson-Bancroft, Childs.

An enjoyable picnic was given by Mrs. John Bradbury at Rustic Cañon Thursday. The guests met at 11 o'clock for noon at the residence of Mrs. Winston on Ocean avenue and a little later took carriages for the cañon. The picnic place was a beautiful one, decorated with croquet, golf and target shooting were among the diversions. Luncheon was served and music was played by Brown's Orchestra.

Miss Gorham won the first prize in a competitive target shoot, making a clean score of thirty. The trophy was a silver button hook, which she presented to Mrs. Longstreet, whose score was nothing. The men competed in a trap shoot at clay pigeons. The trap shoot first prize, received a silver-mounted cross and Mr. Carey, who won second

prize, received an oxidized match-box.

Among the guests were:

Messdames—  
Miner, Gorham,  
Drake, Pruess,  
Longstreet, Bradbury,  
Winston, Ward,  
Tevis, Thom,  
Gwynne, Vall,  
Hicks, Hanning,  
McKittick, Wilcox,  
Childs, Baker.

Messrs.—  
Minnie Bradbury, Van Ness,  
Louise Bradbury, Gorham,  
Winston, Banning,  
Trueman, O'Connor.

Messrs.—  
Carey, Orr,  
Drake, Tevis,  
Kellogg, Hastings,  
Fitzgerald, Helton,  
Bradbury, Hume,  
Louis Bradbury, Ward,  
Childs, Schumacher,  
McKittick, Caffey,  
Gwynne, Thom,  
Roy Jones, Hewitt,  
Gorham, Vall,  
Hicks.

The opera of "Little Bo-Peep," produced at the Steere Opera-house Monday evening for the benefit of the Ladies of the Maccabees was well attended and many of the features were liberally applauded. A preliminary programme was presented, including a piano duet by Misses Mabel Wilson and Rose Lowman, a vocal solo by Miss Thompson, a piano duet by Miss Alice and Florence Pich and a piano solo by Miss Alice Rosley. The opera was under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Webb. Miss Lulu Dixon acted as accompanist. Among the young people representing the several characters were:

Messdames—  
May Craie, Beth Myers,  
Thompson, Hattie Chaplin,  
Ladies Dike, Lottie Suits,  
Fanny Esslinger.

Messrs.—  
Merton, Bennett Miles.

A splendid dinner was given Wednesday evening by Mrs. O. W. Childs at the Arcadia in honor of Miss Van Ness of San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Trueman and Miss Trueman were entertained at dinner by Mr. Baker and Miss Scott Sunday evening.

Mrs. S. Tevis gave a tea at her summer cottage on Ocean avenue Sunday afternoon. The decorations were handsome. About forty-five guests were present.

Mrs. Doris Jones and Miss Jones gave a dinner Thursday evening to Miss Trueman, Mr. Campbell-Johnson, D. M. Smith and Judge Clark.

Miss Fay Wallace of Los Angeles is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Allen.

Miss Alice M. Brooks gave an "at home" Friday afternoon. There were a score or more of callers.

Mrs. McKittick planned to give the row at the polo grounds Saturday. The games have become so popular that they will be served both at Wednesday and Saturday events. The games will continue till after the annual polo club races in October.

Mrs. Wilcox has issued invitations for a pink domino party next Thursday.

The tennis tournament at the Casino courts will begin Monday and continue all week. There will during that time be less than the usual number of functions among the smart set. The present guests of Santa Barbara, Messrs. Freeman and Picher of Pasadena, Mr. Bumiller and others will be among the players.

F. W. Gwynne gave a tea Tuesday afternoon at Rustic Cañon.

**SAN DIEGO.**  
Miss Ada Smith gave a delightful costume party at her Fifth-street home on Friday night. There were present French, German, English, counts, English dukes, Yankee milkmaids, etc. The guests included the Misses Gerich, Mrs. Phillips, Pauly, Miliken, Murray and others.

The Zac Rowing Club, an organization of young ladies, has been in camp all the week at Quatrine Lake, under the command of Capt. Lena Polunhus. The camp was attacked several times during the week, but the guards resisted the intrusion successfully.

Mrs. Charles Sloane has returned to Ramona.

Mrs. Rosa Kennedy and W. B. Hollingsworth were married on Wednesday.

Dr. C. M. Haviland of Haviland china fame is here from New York.

Miss Marion Donnels, daughter of Maj. George M. Donnels, has gone to Stanford University.

Miss North of Los Angeles visited her Uncle, Wheeler J. Bailey, during the week.

Maj. Hooper dined Bishop Johnson at Coronado on Thursday.

Miss Beatrice Harnden, the distinguished English writer, is the guest of Mrs. William A. Edwards.

**SANTA ANA.**  
D. H. Thomas and family and F. P. Nixey and family have returned from their outing at Newport Beach.

N. B. Buck and family and Mrs. S. Yount and son of Tustin have returned from Long Beach.

J. D. Beach and family of this city are enjoying an outing at Long Beach.

Mrs. R. Garton has gone to Los Angeles. She will leave for the East shortly to join her husband, who has preceded her.

Mrs. Joseph Newman and daughter are at Newport for a week or so.

Will Ross-Lewin is having a delightful outing at Newport Beach.

Mrs. H. Purcell has returned to her home in Phoenix, Ariz. Mrs. Purcell had been visiting friends here for about a month.

Jack B. Balcom and daughters are at Long Beach.

Mrs. T. H. Williams and daughter, Carolyn, have been at Newport the past week.

Miss Anna Hill of Los Angeles visited friends in Santa Ana a few days during the week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams and Annie Harvey of this city visited Catalina during the week, going over from Long Beach.

Mrs. E. S. Ellis, mother of Mrs. L. V. Green, has returned from an extended visit in the northern part of the State.

Miss E. Van Pelt has been at the beach at Newport during the week.

Mrs. W. T. Harris has returned to her home in San Bernardino, after an extended visit in this city with friends.

Miss E. B. of Newport has returned from a visit with friends in San Diego.

A. R. Rowley and family have returned from a visit to Pasadena and Los Angeles.

Miss Mary Mosbaugh is in Covina visiting friends.

Miss Nannie Bedford of Los Angeles has been in the city the past week visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Bertha Gallup is visiting in Santa Barbara for a few days. Miss Kitty Butler is in Ventura county visiting friends for a couple of weeks.

Jessie Cleaver of this city entertained a number of her friends Tuesday evening in honor of Misses Maud and Jessie Crew, who expect to leave shortly for Los Angeles to reside.

Mrs. Sadie Martin, who has been visiting relatives and friends in this city, has returned to her San Diego home.

he will prepare himself to enter Harvard College.

George W. Ford departed yesterday for Woodland. Before returning he will visit Sacramento.

Mrs. G. P. Barnett of Pomona is in the city visiting friends.

Miss Nannie Tedford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Tedford, celebrated her eighth birthday Saturday afternoon with a party to a number of her little friends. Generous refreshments were served and, of course, were enjoyed by the little ones. Among those present were: Lulu Edgar, Grace and Della Parker, Gertrude and Louise Montgomery, Maggie Maxwell, Cora Harris, Bessie Anderson, Grace and Hazel Rowley, May Parker, Virginia Burns, Leona, Iona and Alice Hout, Marian Lawrence, Ray Bristol, Louise and Frank in Gronard, Mabel Nichols and Faith Shaw.

**SANTA BARBARA.**  
A local society event of importance took place at the opera-house on Thursday evening last. The entertainment, entirely by local talent, and managed by Mr. von Neumayer, was divided between "A Fatal Message" and "A Box of Monkeys." Both plays were well received and highly appreciated. Von Neumayer's experience with the Daly, Frohman and Frenche companies of New York enabled him to render inimitable assistance to the amateur performers, all of whom did unusually well. Herr Hans Sching and his professional support, furnished appropriate music, and principal characters in "A Fatal Message" were taken by Mr. von Neumayer and Miss Reddington, the former playing with a professional, while the latter was conspicuous, and particularly good in all her lines. Mr. Barton sustained his former reputation as a good actor, while Mrs. Winters, who debuted as Lady Adams, the adventuresome, showed her artistic conception. Mr. Child was also pronounced "good at first sight," and it is hoped he may be seen again upon the stage. Other parts were well filled by Miss Doremus, Mr. Fay and Miss Hopkins.

Part second was a surprise to everyone from beginning to end. The curtain rose on the most elaborate stage setting ever produced in Santa Barbara. The scene represented a typical New York drawing-room, with all its elegant accessories, and the story told is of winsome Miss Sierra, sent from a western ranch to her New York aunt to learn manners, and demure Lady Guinevere, who has also been assigned to the same Mrs. O'ndeg-Jones, to acquire the art of American fascination. Miss Doulton, as Sierra, Mrs. Mower as Lady Guinevere and Mrs. Wisser as a would-be grande dame, were good beyond the limit of amateurism.

The friends of Arthur McDougal, who filled a position in the postoffice for several years, and now holds a similar position in the Los Angeles postoffice, and is visiting his friends in this city, gave a party in his honor on Wednesday night at Music Hall on Adams street.

Refreshments were served and dancing was kept up till a late hour.



AUGUST 23, 1896.

about forty friends at a picnic at Rable Springs.

Miss Anna Waugh, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. J. V. A. Love, has returned to her home in Peoria, Ill.

Miss Alma Stillwell has returned from an extended vacation at San Diego.

A. K. K. and family are enjoying a two weeks' encampment in the mountains.

Mrs. William McIntosh has returned from a visit to Chicago.

Mrs. Ricker and Miss Jessie Ricker of Los Angeles are guests of the family of Nathaniel Buckmaster.

Rev. W. F. Harper and son Herbert are camping in the mountains.

Mrs. B. Decker is taking a vacation at San Diego.

Charles Milton Brown and Miss Lydia Hosking were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. J. Hosking, Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Lucy Inch rendered the wedding march. Rev. E. J. Inwood performing the ceremony. The house was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a delightful wedding breakfast was served. But a few relations and intimate friends witnessed the pleasing ceremony.

The bride and groom departed for Catalina immediately after the ceremony. Mrs. Brown is a lady of fine musical talent, well-known in the city, and Mr. Brown is one of the best known of the young business men of Redlands. They will be at home to their many friends at their cottage on Fourth street after September 1.

Miss Elsie Otis has joined a party of friends at Santa Monica.

Mrs. Myron Sherman has returned from a visit with friends in Santa Barbara.

A. L. Park is spending a month's vacation in the mountains.

Mrs. B. O. Johnson and daughter are in San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Kennard have come to Long Beach.

Fred and Mrs. E. B. Gunther have returned from the coast.

Miss Emma L. Jackson has gone to Catalina for the balance of the school vacation.

Miss Elsie and George Barton have arrived from Carthage, Ill., to join their father, Rev. Barton.

## FOR SOUND MONEY.

W. H. Harris Makes a Magnificent Speech.

A Life-long Democrat Wheels into Line.

Music Hall Crowded at the Rally of the First Voters' Sound-money Club-Vice-Presidents from Both Parties.

Rousing Republican meetings, brimful of hearty enthusiasm, are growing to be the fashion, and the rally of the First Voters' Sound-money Club last evening at Music Hall was a fitting sequel to the splendid meeting held Friday evening by the Young Men's Republican League. The speaker of the evening was the well-known lawyer, W. A. Harris, one of the many life-long Democrats who are taking, this year, the brave and patriotic course of supporting a party line in order to uphold a sound political system, and the payment of honest obligations in honest money. Mr. Harris was at his best, and the strong current of his argument was frequently interrupted by storms of applause as he scored point after point in favor of the right side in the great battle now just beginning.

D. E. McKinlay, the Republican speaker who had delighted as large an audience the evening before, sat below the platform, taking rapid notes of the salient points in a speech which was worth any man's while to remember, and his vigorous hand-clapping often led the applause which greeted the able representative of the sound-money Democracy on the platform.

Fifty of the most prominent men in both parties were vice-presidents of the meeting, which was presided over by J. R. Garrett, Esq. Only a few of the vice-presidents were on the platform, the others occupying seats in the audience. The most representative men, both Democratic and Republican, who countedenance the meeting, includes: Rev. Thompson, N. P. Conrey, J. A. Graves, R. E. Coburn, Percy Wilson, Martin Wetzel, G. G. Long, M. L. Groff, George Sheel, T. D. Mott, J. J. Conroy, R. H. Chulough, E. P. Clark, H. G. Otis, J. N. Gregory, Le Compté Davis, H. A. Graves, R. E. Coburn, H. J. Stevens, E. C. Webster, G. W. Bottoms, A. B. Russell, J. R. Newberry, Colin Stuart, T. J. Conroy, A. R. Metcalf, Hermann Silver, Chas. Forman, H. W. O'Melveny, J. H. Kiefer, S. H. McClung, W. R. Rodman, W. G. Cochran, S. W. Perry, H. M. Sale, D. M. Haskins, J. F. Francis, J. J. Conroy, W. E. Clark, Frank Staples, S. C. Dodge, R. J. Belford, J. B. Blinford.

The Republican platform was read by J. F. Humphreys, and the Democratic platform by Miss M. B. Boyd. The speakers were good elocutionists, and their delivery was generously applauded. George H. Stewart, a business man of this city, presided at the evening, and gave general satisfaction.

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audience was still with respect and kindly feeling as Mr. Harris said that he was the son of an old Confederate soldier and proud of the deeds of a great father, but a whirlwind of applause shook the house as he declared, in ringing tones, that to pay the war-time heroes of the nation in other than the best money would be a deed of meanness unparalleled in the history of the world. The money to be paid to the soldiers and sailors was not so much the bondholders, to whom but a comparatively small part of the money is due, but the old soldiers and sailors, the tollers of the ships and the construct government defenses. Another cheer broke forth as Mr. Harris said, with a decision that left no room for doubt, "I will not stand on any such infamous platform."

A few minutes later the speaker almost put himself in record as to his political convictions by inadvertently speaking of "we Republicans," but when the laughter and applause evoked by this little slip of the tongue had died down, Mr. Harris left no doubt of his loyalty to the old-time leaders of democracy by magnificent display of Andrew Jackson, the patron saint of the Democrats, and an indignant protest against the use of his honored name to lend dignity to the absurd theories of the present heterogeneous collection known as Democracy.

After a dash of satire at the incoherence of nominating a party line in order to stand next to the head of a party pledged to destroy national banks, Mr. Harris gave some lively handling of the prevalent idea of a "gigantic bank conspiracy, with its headquarters in Lombard street, London, and its branch offices in New York, presiding over the destinies of the poor working man and cruelly labor upon a cross of gold." A popular place was taken by the speaker, who simply asked the people to use their brains in deciding whether or not the banks had the power to change the money, which meant stability and wealth for them, and whether any banker could ever be so stupid as to let the business world would not be more kinds of an idiot than could easily be described.

The speaker's reference to the "crime of '73," Mr. Harris gave a short and clear review of the demonization of silver and the causes which made it imperative, in view of the present situation, to take both metals, and the impossibility of maintaining the double standard. He read a number of extracts from the Congressional Record of the last session, showing the openness of debate upon the question, and painting in glaring colors the hypocrisy and inconsistency of the positions taken by Senator Stewart.

Another telling point was the doctrine of Jefferson and Hamilton, who agreed that, to fix the value of gold and silver, it was necessary to inquire into the prices obtaining in the several countries with whom the United States had commercial dealings, and take an average.

The "prosperity and welfare" which is said to reign in Mexico was then held up to the light, with the effect of showing how many of the speakers who had been heard in the hall, and the audience heartily agreed with Mr. Harris that the United States wanted none of it.

A review of the decrease in the price of commodities, as the inevitable result of the tremendous increase in production, then followed, and the speaker concluded with a warning to the people to beware of the cheap demagogues who masquerade in the garb of labor; a hearty wish that "the Populists had stayed in the middle of the road, and not gone to the extreme of the left, and that the National Committee had refused to allow him to make speeches in New England."

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## MORE COMMENTS

ON MR. BRYAN'S GREAT NEW YORK FIASCO.

Merely Criticized All Over the Country—Half the Audience Left Before the Speech Was Half Over—He Stupefied Them.

(New York Mail and Express): William Jennings Bryan was thousands of votes stronger in the East yesterday than he is today, or will be again in this campaign.

Showed the Cloven Hoof. (New York Tribune): His defensive tone gave the address a drapery of harmlessness and modesty, but at one point this was lifted enough to show the cloven hoof.

Only a Flash. (Grand Rapids Herald): It is wholly devoid of argument. It is at best but the flash, the bolt is not there—even the thunder is lacking.

Words, Words, Words. (Syracuse Post): It has been said of Mr. Bryan that he would rather talk than eat. Last night's speech suggests that this is true. It is made up of words, words, words.

An Instance of Shameless Fraud. (Boston Journal): Mr. Bryan's quotation from Blaine is an instance of that which is shameless and indisputable. . . . This demagogic bit of false-pretense shows how unworthy Mr. Bryan is of the great office to which he aspires.

Lacks Point and Vigor. (St. Louis Globe-Democrat): Considering that the speech bears the marks of a man who has spent his life in the unusual number of absurdities, contradictions, fallacies and follies.

A Predestined Failure. (Chicago Chronicle): Unerring indications, which will increase in significance, show that the Bryan campaign, with the immoral Populist combination, is a failure from the start. It is a destined failure. It is a collapse in its early stages. It will be indescribably worse as it approaches its close.

Tediuous, Dreary Disquisition. (Albany Express): There is in it nothing that betokens spontaneity of thought or conviction. The intelligent persons who heard that tedious, dreary disquisition and those who will read it in the papers will set William Jennings Bryan down as the cheapest kind of a demagogue.

The Boy Orator's Verbal Platte. (Albany Express): That was indeed a Platte speech which William Jennings Bryan, "the Boy Orator of the Platte," made last night in New York City. Like the Platte it was long, meandering, shallow. It was also a 16 to 1 speech. That is there were in it 16 units of quantity to every unit of merit.

In "the Enemy's Country." (Chicago Inter Ocean): Mr. Bryan begins to realize that he is in "the enemy's country" since half his audience in Madison Square Garden went out while he was speaking and he is going to Springfield or any of John's heifers for orders. So Sprinkle's paper undertook to "roast" Mr. Kutchin for his audacity. Mr. Kutchin replied in a spirit of defiance, and incidentally dubbed the antagonistic editor, Mr. Babcock, as the "bantam Jupiter and pigmy dictator." This apt designation set the whole town laughing at Babcock. So, as usual, the latter set to work, going to Springfield or any of John's heifers for orders. So Sprinkle's paper undertook to "roast" Mr. Kutchin for his audacity. Mr. Kutchin replied in a spirit of defiance, and incidentally dubbed the antagonistic editor, Mr. Babcock, as the "bantam Jupiter and pigmy dictator." This apt designation set the whole town laughing at Babcock. So, as usual, the latter set to work, going to Springfield or any of John's heifers for orders.

Fall of Fallacies. (Troy Times): The speech is so full of fallacies that it can hardly fail to surprise the widest circle in finance. It can hardly make any lasting impression on the mind of any one who really thinks deeply on the great subject of monetary science. It is a mere display of personal ambition or selfish interest.

Not a New Argument. (New York Tribune): From opening to end it has not a new argument, not even a striking or novel statement of fact, but a repetition of the old arguments, and familiar sophistries of the advocates of free coinage are repeated with great detail and with more careful preparation of statement than in any other address of late years.

Very Superficial. (Utica Press): From first to last it is the defensive. It defends the Chicago platform. It defends the several planks from the attacks so generally and freely made upon it and them. It is a superficial rather than a sound argument. It is the lawyer's effort to make the best showing for his client rather than a judicial expression based on the facts and the law in the case.

Revelation of Poverty. (Detroit Free Press): The nominee's endless essay on the currency at the Madison Square Garden last night was a revelation. It was a revelation of the length to which a man will go to make a case for a free coinage of silver. It was a revelation of the length to which a man will go to make a case for a free coinage of silver. It was a revelation of the length to which a man will go to make a case for a free coinage of silver.

His Boom Collapsed. (New York Commercial Advertiser): The effect of Bryan's total failure at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night is cumulative. Yesterday his supporters in this city were disappointed. Today they are demoralized and panic-stricken. There is now hardly any attempt to disguise the fact that the Bryan boom in the East has collapsed.

Fall of Dangerous Heresies. (Indianapolis News): As a plea for bimetalism, the speech of Mr. Bryan is a failure. It is really a demand for silver monometallism, and so is in harmony with the platform on which he stands. It is a full of dangerous financial heresies.

Two Kinds of Errors Contrasted. (Louisville Times): Mr. Bryan explains that he reads his New York speech because he thought best "not to risk the errors which always creep into the report of an extemporaneous speech." But such errors would have been of small moment compared with the errors of fact, of logic, of theory, of science and of sentiment, with which the deliverance, carefully written out as it was, abounded.

Issue of Assumptions. (Milwaukee Sentinel): The speech is long and tedious. It contains no rhetorical fireworks. Mr. Bryan is evidently thinking it the wiser policy, on such an occasion, to appear in the role of a statesman calmly and seriously discussing a great public question. No new points were made by him. It is the same old tissue of unsupported assumption and disputed assertions with which the country is familiar.

On a False Basis. (Baltimore Sun): Theoretical conclusions which contravene all human experience are presented with as much bold assurance as the proposition that two and two make four. But it may be observed that the part of his speech which is devoted to free coinage is far the best and most brilliant. All part rests upon one wholly unproved and unprovable assumption—that gold, the measure of the value, has appreciated in value since 1873. The falsity of this basis of his whole argument has been a thousand times demonstrated.

ment has been a thousand times demonstrated.

Words and Sweets. (Detroit Journal): It was an unrestricted hemorrhage of words and a deluge of sweet. If he advanced a single new idea or a single argument in favor of silver monometallism that has not been a thousand times refuted and relegated to the realm of fallacies, he managed to conceal it so well in the rubbish of confused thought that it is probably lost forever.

A Lost Audience. (New York Mail and Express): He lost his audience last night within ten minutes after his opening sentence, and when he did on occasion—as, for instance, in his reference to the spirit of '76 and the alleged omnipotence of money—stir the remnants of the vast throng into demonstrations of enthusiasm, there was no word or phrase that burned its way into the popular mind or carried conviction to the thoughtful.

He Stupefied Them. (New York Sun): The man who is said to have electrified the Chicago convention with his oratory, and who, in a New York assembly by his reading of thirty-three printed pages of a prepared speech, He had hardly read five pages before the audience began to move out, slowly and noiselessly at first, and then without care or semblance of silence, and the verdict among the friends and foes of the candidate alike was that the whole demonstration fell far short of the success that had been expected.

Crowds Go Out. (New York Tribune): Keen disappointment was felt by thousands as was made evident by the rude departure from the building of more than half the audience before the Presidential candidate had proceeded far in his address. His friends in the hall looked on with dismay as the steady streams of humanity pouring out of the building. The tread of thousands of departing feet made a disturbing din above which the voice of the orator could be heard with difficulty.

Was a Fiasco. (Iowa State Register): In New York the people who have been treated as the great oratorical cyclone from the West entered. But the day after the great speech was read from two hours of manuscript, the candidate recovered—Mr. Bryan had failed to convince New York City that he could be elected President of the United States. He was weighed in the balance and found wanting. The demonstration was a fiasco and the speech was a tissue of sophistries.

THAT SAME OLD FIGHT. Mr. Babcock, Mr. Kutchin y los. SAN DIEGO, Aug. 21.—(Special correspondence.) The attack by Sprinkle's agent, E. S. Babcock, upon H. M. Kutchin, one of the most esteemed Republicans in this county, in a building letter published in the Union has aroused the indignation of Republicans here who are opposed to boss rule. Mr. Kutchin, it appears, had the audacity to help cause a campaign club in the Union, and going to Springfield or any of John's heifers for orders. So Sprinkle's paper undertook to "roast" Mr. Kutchin for his audacity. Mr. Kutchin replied in a spirit of defiance, and incidentally dubbed the antagonistic editor, Mr. Babcock, as the "bantam Jupiter and pigmy dictator." This apt designation set the whole town laughing at Babcock. So, as usual, the latter set to work, going to Springfield or any of John's heifers for orders.

Produce and Dried Fruits received in exchange for Groceries. We always allow full market value.

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Wholesale-Retail

# CLINE BROS.

Cash Grocers.

That is to say that when we advertise a certain article or articles at a certain price you can count upon finding it just as advertised, only sometimes more so in quality. That's what's making this the Grocery Store of the town.

Imported Eier Nudeln, per box	25c
Rose Brand Milk, as good as Eagle, per can	10c
4 packages starch	25c
Axle grease, 3 cans	25c
4-string hand-made brooms	25c
Baby brooms	10c
Roll barley, per sack	55c
Boneless Codfish, per lb.	10c
Smoked herring, per box	10c
Boneless herring, per can	10c
Holland herring, per keg	\$1.00
Pio Floro pure Italian oil, per gallon	\$2.00
Salad oil, quart bottles	25c
Dessicated coconut, per lb.	30c
Fine Fresno Raisins, 8 lbs.	25c
9-lb. sacks rolled oats	25c

LIQUORS.	
Canadian Club Whisky, per bottle	95c
Yellow Stone Whisky, per bottle	\$1.15
8-year-old Whisky, per gal.	\$2.00
Burke's Irish and Scotch Whisky, per bottle	90c
Burke's Ale and Porter, per doz.	\$2.00

CIGARS.	
El Belmore "Cabballero"	10c
La Rosa Espanola "Cabballero"	10c
Otello, clear Havana, 3 for	15c
La Africano, Imported Havana	10c
La Semilla Havana Cigar, 5c Imperial Key West	5c

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## May be Dull Around Some Stores

We won't let it get dull around here. Just take a look in our windows and you'll see how we keep it lively. Let the prices speak, you be the quality judge. These remarks refer to Hats as well as Clothing and Furnishing Goods for men and boys.











122 South Spring Street.



## Thomas Pays the Freight

From Santa Barbara to San Diego and all intermediate towns, and all other points within 100 miles of Los Angeles, on all orders amounting to \$4 or over. Get your neighbors to go in with you and save 15c to 40c on the dollar on your drug store purchases. Our prices will show that we can save you more money than any drug house in California.

### Everything Guaranteed.

Sure Death for Ants.....	5c	Manoy's Remedies.....	15c
Tranquilizer Fly Paper, 25 sheets.....	5c	Syrup Pils.....	10c, 25c, 50c
Insect Powder, best, 1b.....	5c	Pond's Extract.....	10c, 25c, 50c
Moth Balls, 3 lbs for.....	25c	No-To-Bac.....	75c
Ward Oil.....	5c	Sosodont.....	75c
Joy's Sarsaparilla.....	5c	Calder's Dentine.....	15c
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.....	5c	Garfield's Tea.....	25c
Wood's Sarsaparilla.....	5c	Pennroyal Pills.....	15c
Strychnine, per oz.....	\$1.00	Quinine, oz.....	50c
Posconol, or La Blache powder.....	5c	Epsom Salts, 1b.....	10c
Swandown, Tetter's, powder.....	10c	Sulphur, best, 1b.....	50c
Malt Nutrine.....	25c	Quinine Pills, 2 gr., 100 for.....	30c
Leaf, Wine and Iron, 16-oz bot.....	5c	Cream Tartar, best, 1b.....	50c
Venonada Water.....	40c	Copperas, 1b.....	50c
Hunyadi Janos Water.....	5c	Prepared Chalk, 2 oz. for.....	5c
Glit Edge Shoe Polish.....	15c	2 qt. Fountain Syringes (quality) 60c	
Bryant's Root Beer.....	10c	2 qt. Fountain Syringes (guar.) 60c	
Hire's Root Beer.....	10c	2 qt. Fountain Syringes (anted) 70c	
Ozonate Lythia Water, doz.....	\$2.75	Rubber Gloves.....	5c to 10c
Ayer's, Carter's, Beecham's.....	5c	Allcock's Porous Plasters.....	10c
Brandt's Pierce's or Sechek's.....	15c	Corn and Bunton Plasters.....	15c
Arnica Tooth Soap.....	15c	Belladonna and Capsic Plasters.....	15c
Williams' Pink Pills.....	5c	Malted Milk.....	6c, 75c, \$1.00
471 Soap, 3 for.....	25c	Mellin's Food.....	35c, 50c
Cuticura Soap.....	15c	Eagle Condensed Milk.....	15c
Pearl Soap, unscented, 2 for.....	25c	Pinaud's Eau de Cologne.....	5c, 10c
Pearl Soap, scented, 2 for.....	25c	Pinaud's Perfume, per oz.....	5c
Pierce's Medical Discovery.....	75c	Landberg's Perfume, per oz.....	5c
Kenner's Medical Discovery.....	\$1.15	Sheffield's or Zonwells Dentifrice.....	15c
Warner's Safe Cure.....	5c	All Prescriptions 25 per cent. Less	
Ayer's Hair Vigor.....	5c	Than Any Other Drug Store.	
Hall's Hair Renewer.....	5c	Trusses and Crutches at cut rates.	
Parker's Hair Balsam.....	5c	Insect Powder Guns filled with	
Castoria.....	5c	powder.....	10c
Listerine.....	75c		

### New Things in Stationery.

1 box Fine Linen Paper and Envelopes, 25c.....	reg. price 40c
1 box Satin Finish Paper and Envelopes, 25c.....	reg. price 40c
1 box Fine Paper and Envelopes, 1b.....	reg. price 20c
250 Envelopes for.....	25c 1 lb. Hurd's Linen Paper.....
1 lb. Commercial Note.....	15c 1 lb. Hurd's Linen Paper.....
	10c 1 lb. Hurd's Linen Paper.....

**THOMAS DRUG CO.**  
(Successors to Thomas & Ellington.)  
**CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS,**  
Cor. Temple and Spring St.

## N. B. Blackstone Co.

...DRY GOODS...

We are pleased to announce to the ladies of Southern California that we have made arrangements with the manufacturers of the celebrated

### Royal Worcester Corsets

To sell their goods in Los Angeles. We have received a complete line of their most popular numbers, in all grades, from

75c to \$4.00 each.

To those of our customers who are not familiar with these corsets we have no hesitation in saying that for style, fit, comfort and beauty, there is no corset made that is superior to the Royal Worcester.

We fit all Corsets for our customers.

We have received our first shipment of

### New Fall Dress Goods,

And are now showing some of the choicest productions of the French, English, German and American looms, and the most of them are exclusive styles.

We solicit your critical inspection of these goods.

**N. B. Blackstone Co.**  
171-173 North Spring St.  
Telephone 239.

## UNCLE SAM'S BIGGEST VAULT.

ALL ABOUT THE MINES OF LEADVILLE, WHICH HAVE PRODUCED MORE THAN \$200,000,000.

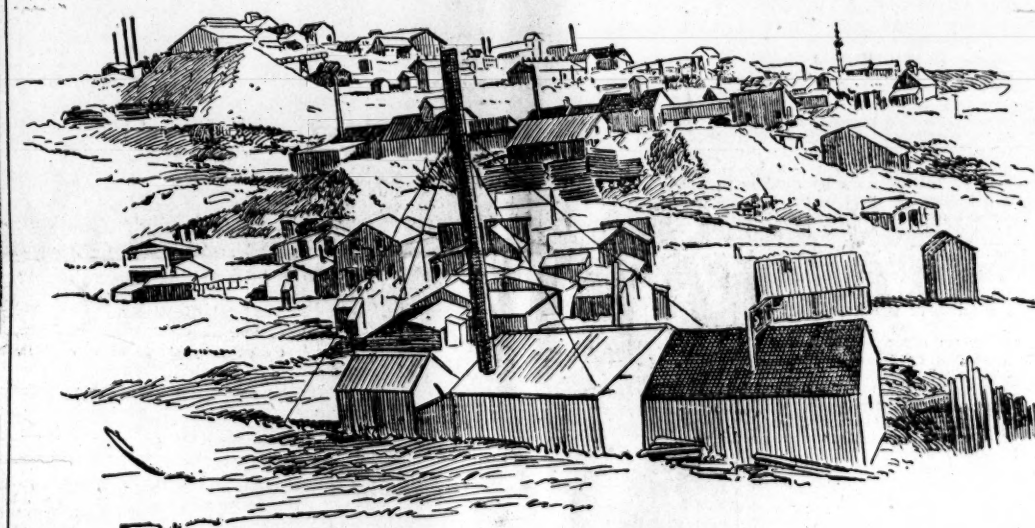
The Little Johnnie Gold Mine and Its Wonders—It Produces \$10,000 Worth of Gold a Day and Its Output Could Be Increased to \$50,000 a Day—Millions in Silver—How Leadville May Become the Richest City on the Globe.

A Visit to the Maid of Erin—How Tunneling Is Done—Some Experiences with Dynamite—California Gulch and How \$35,000,000 Worth of Gold Was Worked Out of It—A Grave-Digger's Curious Fortune—Big Silver Finds.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LEADVILLE, (Colo.) Aug. 20.—Leadville is one of the great treasure vaults of the United States. Within the past seventeen years Uncle Sam has drawn upon it to the extent of more than \$200,000,000, but it has today more than one hundred producing mines and its undeveloped riches are incalculable. It contains some of the richest gold and some of the most wonderful silver mines of the world. The territory surrounding it is being reexplored, new mines are being opened, and some of the old mines are so wonderful in their production that their owners do not want them mentioned in the newspapers. Such a one is the Little Johnnie, which now has an output of \$10,000 worth of gold a day, and which, I am told, could be made to produce, if the owners wished it, \$50,000 in gold daily for years to come. I met the president of this mine the other day and asked if I might visit it. He offered to grant the permission, but only on condition that I would say nothing about my trip in the newspapers. I replied that I was in Leadville to get the news and not to suppress it. The result was I did not visit the mine. There is no doubt, however, but that it is one of the most wonderful mines of the world. In one of the banks there is about a peck of the specimens of the pure gold which has been taken from it. The gold in the vein is in the shape of ordinary

Leadville, and it is a question now as to whether Leadville can hold its silver, or whether it is to go to others. If Leadville gets it, it will be the richest city in the world, and single pockets of ore under the streets will probably pay more than the city debt and leave a big surplus in the treasury. Leadville claims that the streets were dedicated to the municipality, and that all that is under them belongs to the city. The original owners of the land are now trying to pretend that they gave the ground only as a right-of-way, and so the question hangs in the air. Many of the silver mines of Leadville are so rich that they can be worked at profit, notwithstanding the low price of silver. In the Moffat and Smith mines there are 500 men on the payroll as miners, and it takes about three men to handle and care for the ore to each mine. There are 800 men at work in the Leadville mining district, and laborers get from \$2 to \$3 per day. The Wolfson mine has recently struck an immense body of ore, neither end of which has yet been found, but in which 100,000 tons of silver-bearing rock have been blocked out. This, it is estimated, will pay at least \$5 a ton above all expenses of handling and smelting, making the ore in this mine alone worth at least \$80,000. Mr. Moffat told me in an interview that his best mine had been the Maid of Erin, for which he had paid about \$100,000, and out of which himself and his partners had made \$5,000,000. This mine is still being worked, and there are other great silver mines here which are shipping ore.



THE SUBURBS OF LEADVILLE.

gold ore, but in places there are flakes and scales of pure metal, and every now and then a rich pocket is struck in which it lies in lumps. The daily output of the "Little Johnnie" is now about 200 tons, and the average value of the ore is nearly \$50. There are now six shafts on the property, the two deepest of which are 750 feet. Gold is struck about 300 feet below the ground, and it is said that the whole area of more than 100 acres is mineralized.

**MILLIONS IN SILVER.**  
Leadville is one of the greatest silver camps of the United States. Millions upon millions have been taken out of the earth back of the city and scattered broadcast over the world. Much of the money which Levi Z. Leiter is now spending in entertaining in Washington and gallivanting over Europe came from a silver mine here, which he bought for \$40,000, and which panned out more than a million. A great part of James G. Blaine's political expenses were paid out of his silver mine in Leadville, and it is only a five-minute walk from the heart of this city to the spot where Senator Tabor, by grub-staking a couple of

**A VISIT TO THE MAID OF ERIN.**  
I paid a visit the other day to this \$50,000,000 maiden. The Maid of Erin silver mine lies on the hills just above Leadville. It is surrounded by mountains of waste rock, and it has immense frame buildings something like those of a great factory. A look at it gives you some idea of the enormous cost of silver mining. The engines which move its machinery have ten great boilers, and its furnaces are so large that ten men are constantly shoveling coal into them to keep the fires alive. They eat up from twenty-five to thirty tons of coal a day, and the coal bill for the furnaces alone amounts to \$150 daily. Five hundred dollars a day is paid for wages to the miners, and the machinery is of the most costly description. After dressing in miners' clothes I went down into the shaft. Stepping on the elevator I was dropped hundreds of feet, past tunnel after tunnel running off into the vein, until I was at last more than a thousand feet below the surface. Running off from the shafts are these great pipes or tunnels, out of which have been cut the silver and lead. They

ing the drills into the granite by means of compressed air. In company with one of the men I entered the tunnel. We each carried a candle, but we had to shield it with our hands, for the water came down in torrents from the roof of the tunnel and was carried off in a drain or box-like ditch, which ran under the car track. The men who were working in the tunnel wore waterproofs of white rubber, and their rubber boots reached to their thighs. We waded along the track for a distance of nearly half a mile before we came to the end of the excavation. Here the men were blasting down the rock by means of dynamite. Each man had a candle held in a curious wire frame and stuck into the rock by his side. Each man had hold of a drill attached to a pipe, through which the compressed air came, which turned it around and around with almost incredible speed. The men held their drills against the rocks, and as they did so the sparks flew from the stone, and atom by atom the drills bored the grey holes in which the dynamite candles were to be placed. Before coming into the tunnel I had visited the dynamite warehouse. It was merely a

most filled with timbers, for fear their sides may cave in. No one who has not gone through a great mine can appreciate the amount of water which flows into it. In the bottom of the Maid of Erin streams of ice-cold water flow through the tunnels like so many mountain brooks. Overhead are pipes for steam and for compressed air to run the drills. There is a railroad track in each tunnel, and boards upon which you can walk to keep out of the stream. The water is taken out of the mine by enormous steam pumps. Nine hundred feet below the surface of the ground I found an immense engine-room, a large part of the machinery of which consisted of pumps which work away there day and night. They carry out of the mine 900 gallons of water a minute, or 54,000 gallons an hour. If they were stopped for two or three hours the mine would be filled, and it would cost a fortune to open it again. As you go upward to other levels you find other pumps, and you are somewhat surprised to learn that a good mine is now managed on the same business principles as a great manufacturing establishment. All expenses are

holes are filled at the same time and then connected by electricity. Now the men leave the mine. The engineer in the boiler-room, a half mile away, raises a lever, the sparks of electricity fly and a moment later hundreds of tons of rock fall to the ground ready to be carried off in great steel cars and dumped down the sides of the mountains. Nearly all mining now is done by blasting. There is little digging with a pick except to take out the rock which has been blasted down and every manner of labor-saving appliance that will cut down expenses or increase the output is used.

**NEAR HEAVEN, BUT SMELLS LIKE H—**

Standing on the dump of the Maid of Erin, you get a good view of Leadville. It lies in a nest in the Rockies and is surrounded by some of the most picturesque scenery of the United States. Imagine an amphitheater you would have a fine idea of the mountains, and in one side of the arena there is a mass of dust-colored houses. Let there be building a great manufacturing establishment. All expenses are



ORE ON THE WAY TO THE SMELTER.

cut down to the lowest notch, and capitalists watch the money they put into mines just as they do their investments in other businesses.

**TUNNELING FOR ORE.**

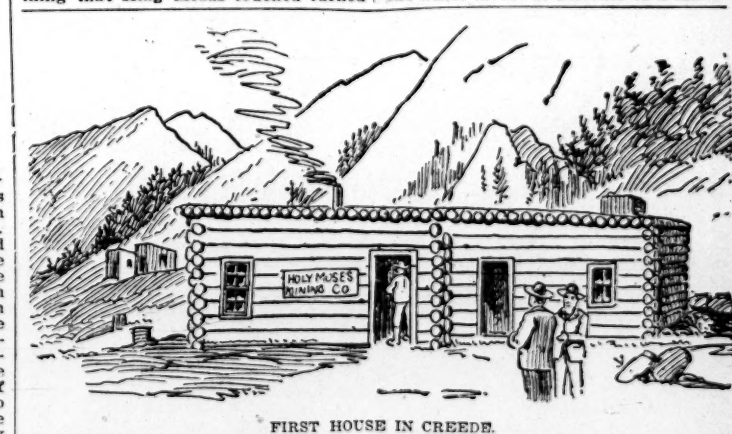
The men do not hesitate to spend a great deal to bring about results. I visited a tunnel the other day which was being driven into the side of a mountain, in order to strike the gold veins which are supposed to lie there. Every foot of the tunnel would cost at least \$20, and it was to be more than a mile in length. The company expected to spend more than \$100,000 in making the tunnel, and they were drilling through the rock by steam, forc-

dust, wooden shanties and comfortable homes, all dusted with yellow, put mountains of broken rock here and there through it, and let immense frame buildings which mark the sites of smelters show out below it, and you have a fine idea of the city of Leadville as it looks today. It is a city of schools and churches, a city of wealth and manufactures, a town of gold, silver and lead. It contains about 12,000 people, but it does more business than a town of three times the size in the East. It is the highest town of its size in the United States. Situated more than two miles above the sea, it is of all our towns the nearest heaven, but of all our towns it smells the most like H—

There are parts of it which are alive with brimstone, and when you drive in the direction of the smelters you have to cover your nose with a handkerchief in order to be able to breathe. The brimstone comes from the sulphur in the ore, which is liberated by the terrible heat of the smelting furnaces. Mixed with this smell is the dust, which, when the wind blows, fills all parts of the city. The gold and silver ore is hauled to the smelters through the streets in enormous wagons, each of which is drawn by four horses. There is an almost continuous procession of these enormous wagons through from daylight until dark, and the precious dirt under foot is ground to powder. It contains silver and gold, it is said, but silver dust and gold dust are no better for breathing today than gold was for eating in the days when every thing that King Midas touched turned

millionaire. He made the bulk of his fortune out of the Amethyst and other mines, and the great receipts of the Holy Moses went to Dave Moffat and his partners. A man named Renninger was riding through the mountains about Creede on one of these little donkeys known as burros. He had another burro to carry his pick and prospecting tools. He was a grub-staker; that is, some man had furnished him tools and groceries for a certain time with the understanding that the capitalist should have half of what he discovered. One night, when Renninger camped, his burros strayed away, and he spent days in finding them. When he did find them he looked at the rocks upon which they were standing and saw that they contained silver. He located on that spot what is known as the Last Chance mine, which paid \$250,000 in dividends from its surface production, and which has produced fortunes. Near this mine, Creede, now a partner of Mr. Moffat, discovered the Amethyst mine, which, in 1892, produced \$1,400,000 worth of silver, and which is now capitalized at \$5,000,000. This mine now belongs to Senator Wolcott and others. It is very rich.

Not far from Leadville is the great mining camp known as Aspen. It is in Pitkin county, out of which has been dug more than \$60,000,000 worth of silver ore. Aspen produced in 1891 \$7,000,000 worth of silver. It is situated on an enormous silver lode, which is said to be from eight to twelve miles long, and which, before silver dropped, was producing the white metal at the rate of a million



FIRST HOUSE IN CREEDE.

straightway into the yellow metal.

**LEADVILLE PLACER MINES.**

Speaking of gold dust, placer-mining is still done near Leadville. This has been one of the greatest placer-mining camps of the world. California Gulch, which lies just below Leadville, has produced the enormous amount of \$35,000,000 worth of gold. This was the great gold-mining camp of 1859 and 1860, when the words "Pike's Peak or bust" should have been California Gulch or bust. The work was then done in old pans or rocking cradles, and the stories of the gold nuggets and the gold dust found were carried all over the world. Two million and a half dollars' worth of gold were taken out of this gulch in 1860. The men who panned it noted that there was a heavy black sand mixed with the gold, but they did not realize that this sand was carbonate of lead until years afterward, when it was discovered that the lead was rich with silver, and the mining began which made Leadville one of the greatest silver camps of the world. One of the first big silver mines opened was discovered by the Gallagher brothers, two poor Irishmen, and another was opened by Fryer, from whom Fryer Hill, one of the most famous mining districts here, was named. Fryer lived in a squatty little cabin on the side of this hill, and he was looked upon by his neighbors as utterly worthless and good for nothing.

One day he went into the pines back of his cabin and dug a hole. He struck ore almost at the grass roots, and opened up a mine which yielded more than a million dollars.

**HOW A GRAVE-DIGGER STRUCK IT RICH.**

Another famous mine was known as the "Dead Man's Claim," and the man who acted as a grave-digger on a certain occasion became its owner. A well-known miner had died, and his friends, who wanted to give him a good send-off into the other world, hired a man to dig his grave for \$20. It was in the midst of the winter. There was ten feet of snow on the ground, and the grave had to be six feet below that. In order to keep the deceased in proper condition until the grave was dug he was laid away in the snow for three days, and then the boys, wishing to carry out the remainder of the funeral, went out to see him. They found him digging away with all his might, but they found also that he had put up the stakes and gone through the ceremonies which gave him a miner's claim to all the land about the grave. In going down into the earth he had struck pay ore, and the rock which he had got out was worth about \$60 a ton. The mourners at once staked out claims adjoining his, and the de-

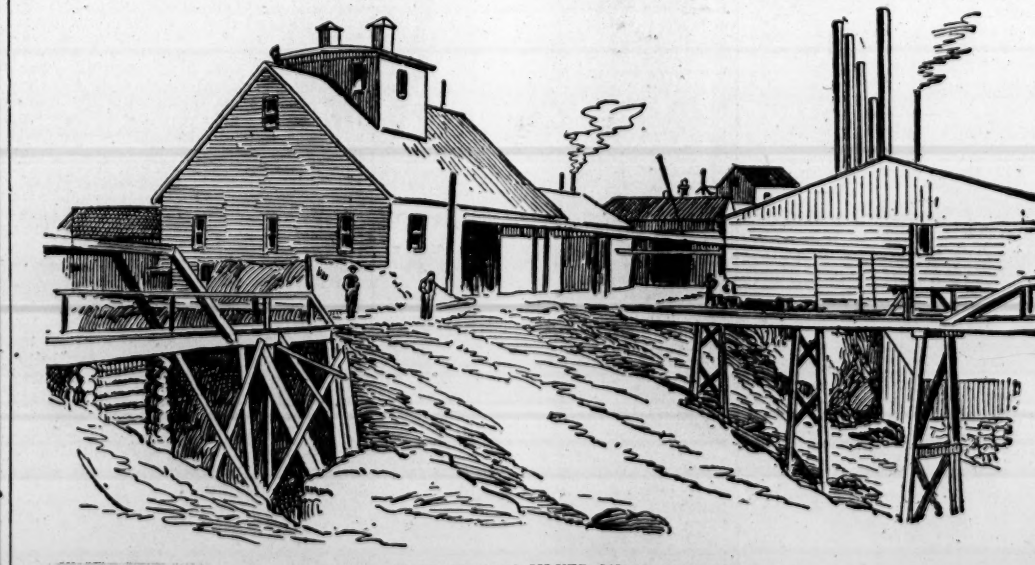
dollars a month. At Aspen is the famous Mollie Gibson silver mine, the average ore of which is worth \$600 a ton, and of which single carloads of ore have netted more than \$60,000. There is one mine at Aspen which has taken out more than \$7,000,000 from an area of about half an acre of ground, the



A CAR OF SILVER ROCK RAISED TO THE SURFACE.

works of the mine going down nearly seventeen hundred feet below the surface. FRANK G. CARPENTER. (Copyright, 1896, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

**Depression in the Case Business.**  
(New York Tribune.) The latest industry to show signs of distress is that of the manufacture and sale of walking sticks. It is, indeed, rapidly ceasing to exist. It is not only that men do not carry canes any more, but even on the rare occasions when they do walk they have discarded canes for wheels. This fact is perfectly obvious to every one who has noticed the throngs on Broadway or in the cars. No more men are seen carrying wands of dignified malacca or sportive hazel or trim bamboo, or stately ebony gold-mounted. Instead, each carries in his hand a wheel, pneumatic tired, with tangent spokes. Where formerly each indicated his individual fancy in crutch, handled or shepherd's crook, or buck's horn, taste is now displayed in varying styles of tire, or of hickory, or oak, or maple rim, or other features of the wheel.



MAID OF ERIN SILVER MINE, LEADVILLE.

miners, panned at once from the position of a poor prospector to that of a mining millionaire. I think that Tabor made something like seven or eight million dollars out of his mines here, and though he is practically bankrupt today, there are others who have done almost as well and kept their money. Millions upon millions of dollars' worth of silver has been taken out of the hills back of the town, and there are vast quantities of dump and waste rock walled up almost to the edge of the houses. The city itself is underlaid with precious minerals. About a year ago Maj. A. V. Bohn struck a silver mine on the edge of the town, the ore of which averaged 100 ounces of silver with now and then a jump to as high as from 800 to 1000 ounces. It has been found that this vein extends right un-

der Leadville, and it is a question now as to whether Leadville can hold its silver, or whether it is to go to others. If Leadville gets it, it will be the richest city in the world, and single pockets of ore under the streets will probably pay more than the city debt and leave a big surplus in the treasury. Leadville claims that the streets were dedicated to the municipality, and that all that is under them belongs to the city. The original owners of the land are now trying to pretend that they gave the ground only as a right-of-way, and so the question hangs in the air. Many of the silver mines of Leadville are so rich that they can be worked at profit, notwithstanding the low price of silver. In the Moffat and Smith mines there are 500 men on the payroll as miners, and it takes about three men to handle and care for the ore to each mine. There are 800 men at work in the Leadville mining district, and laborers get from \$2 to \$3 per day. The Wolfson mine has recently struck an immense body of ore, neither end of which has yet been found, but in which 100,000 tons of silver-bearing rock have been blocked out. This, it is estimated, will pay at least \$5 a ton above all expenses of handling and smelting, making the ore in this mine alone worth at least \$80,000. Mr. Moffat told me in an interview that his best mine had been the Maid of Erin, for which he had paid about \$100,000, and out of which himself and his partners had made \$5,000,000. This mine is still being worked, and there are other great silver mines here which are shipping ore.

The mine is a wet mine, and it takes an enormous amount of money to wall it with timbers. Many such mines contain forests of great logs, and it is estimated that there is more than \$7,000,000 worth of lumber and timber used in the mines of Leadville alone. Each of these tunnels is roofed and walled with big pine logs, and the stopes, or caves, cut away from the tunnels in order to get the silver out, have to be al-

most filled with what looked like candles. Each candle was as big around as a broom handle, and about ten inches long, and each contained enough dynamite. I was told, to blow down any city house. The drills were of about the same diameter as the candles, and after the holes were made by them the candles were inserted and pounded in. I noticed that the pounding was very gentle. A big hard knock might set off the nitro-glycerine and blow the men to atoms.

A gentle tap, however, will not hurt, and the dynamite candles are driven into the holes, a fuse is connected with them and the remainder of the hole is closed with earth fitting in about the fuse and being carefully pounded or pressed against the candle. All of the



## BUILDING VIEWS IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.



JUNCTION OF MAIN AND SPRING STREETS, LOOKING SOUTH ON SPRING STREET.

Sample pages of "Pen Sketches of Los Angeles and Vicinity" now in course of publication. Each illustration of a block will be published in the Los Angeles Daily Times as the work progresses, previous to its appearance in

BOOK FORM.

## TRICKS OF CRIMINALS

Chief Conlin Tells of Some Novel and Ingenious Disguises.

Changing the Ears and the Nose and Disguising the Eyes.

The Remarkable Change in One's Appearance Made by Head Shaving—Changing the Eyebrows—Another New Process.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Chiefs of police in the larger cities have lately remarked a growing ingenuity on the part of criminals in the matter of disguise. In order to learn the latest arts the writer called on Chief of Police Conlin of New York at headquarters the other day.

"Professional criminals," he said, "are more than ever prolific in the matter of disguises. They are showing increased cleverness in changing their physical appearance so that the duties of a detective become harder every day. It is no longer necessary to be familiar sim-

scap and so was held flat. As the ears had been the distinguishing mark of the man the detective naturally hesitated when he came upon a man with dark spectacles and these flat-lying ears.

"Did you ever think," asked Chief Conlin, "what effect the removing of a heavy growth of the hair from a man's head would make?" When the reply was made that the listener had never even thought of the matter, the Chief explained that it would entirely alter a man's appearance. Several cases have come before the police lately of criminals disguising themselves in this manner.

"The most simple disguise," said the Chief, "are as a rule the more successful. Take this idea of head shaving. It's so very simple that when we found it was being done, we wondered that it had not been thought of long before." It was purely an accident that disclosed the idea. An Italian, who had stabbed a small boy and escaped before the police reached the scene, was arrested as he walked from a barber shop an hour later. His head was shaved. This made no difference as far as the police were concerned for they had never seen the man before. He had been arrested on the evidence of a brother of the boy who was stabbed. The second boy had followed the man when he ran, and had stood outside the barber shop until a policeman came along whom he told of the stabbing. But when the prisoner was taken to court, the effect of the shaved

fashioned false teeth. They are fitted in the mouth, under the upper lip and have the effect of filling out the cheeks. The latest effort of a clever person is color and general appearance of the eyes, which last have doubtless betrayed more criminals than anything else, seems amusing. It is a pair of spectacles, apparently of the ordinary sort when seen as worn by a man. They are, however, on the side toward the eye, arranged with a series of fine lines which follow the general direction of the lines of the iris and pupil of the eye. Although these indentures are so slight as to be imperceptible except by the closest scrutiny, there are hundreds of them crowded in the limited space, and each is colored to form a general perfect and harmonious tone. It is, in reality, a false eye on the back of the spectacle glasses. The result to the wearer is obvious; he may have brown eyes, but if he puts on a pair of these spectacles arranged to represent blue eyes, his eyes appear to be blue. It is an ingenious contrivance, but the police believe that they will be used by novices rather than by professional men. One thing the genuine criminal understands above all others, that is, that he must not be caught. He knows that the false eye spectacles when found on a man are evidence enough that he is a criminal, and they are hard to get rid of. A man in the hands of the police.

"The eyebrows are another point of the face that criminals are now beginning to carefully consider," continued the chief. Then he explained how with a few touches of a razor and the use of cosmetics, eyebrows that curve perceptibly are made to extend straight across the brow in a like manner straight brows are cured.

But the police seem to consider the advanced methods of criminal disguises philosophically. Chief Conlin remarking that there always had been and always would be trouble in catching law breakers, and that is what the detectives are after.

(Copyright, 1926, by the Bachelor Syndicate.)

**Pat's Argument.**  
If the following joke really did come from the Christian Guardian, to which it is credited, the paper deserves a large and sudden boom in its circulation. The story is about an Irishman and a Frenchman, who were disputing over the nationality of their friends of theirs. "I say," said the Frenchman, "that if he was born in France he is a Frenchman." "Egorra," said Pat, "if a cat should bite a kitten, the oven would you call them biscuits?"

**Its Power Limited.**  
(Milwaukee Sentinel.) "Congress creates a dollar," says a free-lance newspaper, "just as it creates a colonel in the army." And Congress is no more able to make sixteen ounces of silver equal in value to a pound of gold than it is to make a private soldier equal in strategic ability to a general like Sherman or Grant.

**THE MOST FOR THE LEAST MONEY.**  
The opportunity is here offered city patrons of The Times to read all the leading magazines and periodicals each month at trifling cost. For \$1 per month is offered the Daily and Sunday Times and all of the following list of publications:

Argosy, Midland Monthly, New England, Nickell, North American Review, Outlook, Overland Monthly, Pall Mall, Popular Science, Recreation, Review of Reviews, Review of Reviews, (American edition), (English edition), Family Herald, Forum, (Leila's Popular), French Dressmaker, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Magazine, Household News, La Mode, Ladies Home Journal, Something to Read, Lippincott's, Magazine of Art, McClure's, Metaphysical Magazine, Musical Courier, Sportsman's, and Bicycle News, St. Nicholas, Strand, Young Ladies' Journal, Youth's Companion, and many others.

The Times is glad to be the medium through which its city patrons (it is inadvisable to extend the offer to out-of-town subscribers) will be enabled to read all of the leading weekly and monthly periodicals at trifling cost.

**HOW IT IS DONE.**  
By the payment of 25 cents per month every city subscriber to The Times is entitled to the privilege of reading at home the entire list of publications above referred to. A sufficient number of the periodicals will be kept in stock by the Broadway News Company, which is the Los Angeles branch of the system, and located at No. 425 Broadway, to supply all demands of subscribers who have paid the 25 cents in addition to the regular monthly subscription. Patrons of The Times who desire to accept this offer should call at the subscription department in the basement of the Times Building and pay the necessary 25 cents, which will entitle them to the privilege of reading the whole list.

## THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

IS THE McKINLEY TARIFF AN ISSUE AMONG FARMERS?

A Strong Array of Facts and Figures from the Great Interior Valley of California—Startling Losses to the Sheep Men by the Repeal of the Tariff on Wool.

(Kern County Echo.) For reasons best known to themselves, the Democrats insist this year that the tariff question is not an issue. One would suppose that they would be only too glad to have that question revived that they might show that a splendid tariff measure they have given to the country. But not so. They insist that that subject is not to be mentioned.

It has long been the Democratic contention also that a protective tariff did not in any manner or to any degree benefit the agriculturist. The farmer, they have said, only bore the burdens of "tariff taxes" without deriving any of the benefits. We showed a few days ago how the change in the duty on cattle had sent the importations of cattle up from 4000 head a year under the McKinley tariff to nearly 200,000 head under the Wilson bill, thus taking the place, of course, in the markets of just that many of our own beefs. It is hardly necessary to note the effect of the same change in tariff laws on the sheep and wool interests.

The McKinley bill placed a strong protective tariff on raw grades of wool as we produce in California and the result was felt immediately. Flockmasters increased in numbers and each one enlarged his flock in size. The wool brought a remunerative figure, mutton was a good price, and every one who had sheep, had money.

How many are there now of the men who a few years ago had flocks and were prosperous, very few are now in the business at all, the nation's class of customers than they had sheep and wool to sell. Their purchases were liberal and their pay prompt when sales of wool or mutton were made. The men who a few years ago had flocks and were prosperous, very few are now in the business at all, the nation's class of customers than they had sheep and wool to sell. Their purchases were liberal and their pay prompt when sales of wool or mutton were made.

The Wilson bill took away all the tariff protection from wool, and admitted the foreign product free. It was plain declared to be the purpose of the Democracy to place wool and other so-called "raw materials" on the "free list, in order to force the sheep-owners and those who traded with them were to be cruelly sacrificed for the expected benefit of the manufacturer. And still Democrats claim to be the farmer's friend!

The effect of this degradation was felt immediately after the election of '92. A Democratic President and both Houses of Congress were elected, and the country saw that there was no intent to prevent carrying out the threat, which was, indeed, consummated by the Wilson bill.

From the assessment rolls of this county some idea may be obtained of the destruction of this industry:

Year.	Number.	Value.
1892	423,589	\$38,511
1893	475,768	\$38,157
1894	375,754	40,026
1895	228,170	23,410
1896	222,619	20,624

taken on the 1st of March they virtually represent the condition of the sheep industry in this county for the preceding calendar year. It, of course, will be admitted that the assessed valuation is not up to the full market value. No kind of property is assessed for more than half of its selling price. So on the 1st of March, 1892, when Cleveland and a Democratic Congress came into power, the actual value of the sheep in this county must have been approximately \$1,676,314, and by the same rule the value on the 1st of March, 1896—six months after the Wilson bill went into effect—was \$472,829, showing a loss of wealth to that class of our farmers of \$1,203,484.

## Where

In all the history of medicine have we found an antiseptic for disease such as is the Keeley Treatment is for drunkenness. Over Three Hundred Thousand now sound its praises. Why are you not among the cured? Why not make up your mind today? If you do not do something to help yourself there's no telling where

## You Will End.

The Keeley Institute,  
Cor. N. Main and Commercial Sts.,  
Over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

worth 11 cents net in this country. Applying the same rule to 1895, when wool was worth 4 1/2 cents, and when we had but 200,000 sheep old enough to shear, and we have

**VALUE OF WOOL CROP.**

1892 ..... \$286,000  
1895 ..... 72,000

Annual loss ..... \$214,000

And again they say the tariff is not an issue this year and that it never benefits the farmer anyhow. A few years ago we spent about \$100,000 for road work, and every man in the county saw its effects on business, but here we are losing over \$200,000 a year along which formerly passed through the hands of the merchants for provisions and the farmers for pasture and hay. These people can say whether the tariff affects an agricultural industry, or whether it is an issue this year. In neither of the above considerations has the question of fat sheep or mutton been taken into account, as we have been unable to obtain any authentic figures on such sales. If known, the loss from that source would materially swell the above large amounts.

It may be said in conclusion that sheep husbandry is the most general business among agriculturists that can be found in the United States. In every State in the Union, north, south, east and west, sheep are owned in large numbers, and it is a mistake to suppose that that branch of business is confined to the western mountainous States. The census of 1890 shows that over 400,000 people make wool growing their principal business and many thousands more have it as a side issue, so to speak. Ohio has more sheep than California, and Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are eastern States that have from one to two million head. We shall be much mistaken if we do not vote this fall to prove that the tariff is an issue and that it is considered of some value to the farmer.

## SOME TIMELY RECIPES.

**Salmon Mayonnaise.** Turn out a tin of salmon and arrange the fish on a plate, carefully removing all skin and bone. Next prepare the sauce. Place a yolk of a very fresh egg perfectly free from the white, into a small basin, and stir with a wooden spoon, mixing in at the same time to taste, and about half a salt teaspoonful of mustard. Have a small bottle of salad oil in your left hand, cut a hole in the cork so that the oil will drop slowly through it, stir vigorously the whole time. Directly the mayonnaise begins to thicken the oil may be added in larger quantities, though still slowly. When about a gill of oil has been used, add a teaspoonful each of tarragon vinegar and lemon juice, and if the sauce is still too thick, thin it down with a little cold stock. Prepare some lettuce and lay it on a dish, and on this arrange the salmon, pour the sauce over, and garnish prettily with slices of cucumber and capers.

**Tomato Salad.** Take three or four tomatoes, which must be firm and ripe, and cut into slices, and two heads of crisp celery. Prepare a dressing of one part of oil, two parts of vinegar, a little tarragon, pepper and salt and a tablespoonful of cream. Lay the celery and tomatoes alternately in a salad bowl. Pour over the dressing and serve. Raspberry Cheesecake. Line the

edges of a pie-dish with light puff paste. Half-fill the pie dish with stewed raspberries from which a good deal of the juice has been strained. Take two eggs and their weight in butter, sugar and flour, make this into a batter, and beat ten minutes. Spread this on the fruit and bake in a very quick oven. Place a paper frill around the pie-dish, and sift powdered sugar over the cheesecake.

**Sago Blanc-mange.** Soak five ounces of sago for five hours in one pint of cold water, then stir it into one and a half pints of boiling milk, add a tablespoonful of sugar, and flavor with vanilla to taste. Cook all for twenty minutes while stirring, then pour into a mould. When cold turn and pour custard round.

**Green Tomato Pickles.** Slice one peck of green tomatoes and one dozen large onions, and pack them in a jar in alternate layers with salt between. Let them stand twenty-four hours; then take them out and drain off the brine. Add one ounce of mace, one of white ginger, one of celery seed, one-half ounce of cloves, one-half pound of white mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar and one quart of vinegar. Boil until tender.

**For Tomato Catsup.** Put the tomatoes into a kettle, cover them closely and set them where they will be hot enough to burst. Take them out to cool, throw away the water which rises, then pass them through a sieve, and to each quart add two-thirds of a wine-glass of salt, half a teaspoonful of mustard, quarter of a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper, quarter of a wine-glass of vinegar, two-thirds of a tumbler of brown sugar and two onions (which should be removed after boiling). Add one wine-glass of brandy; boil the mixture twenty minutes, and bottle when cold.

## A DELICIOUS DESSERT.

Pineapple mousse makes a dainty dessert. To prepare it the following ingredients are required: One pineapple, powdered sugar enough to make it very sweet, three level teaspoonfuls of Jamaica rum, and three times the bulk of the fruit in whipped cream. Peel the pineapple and cut a few slices of it into a bowl. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and a very little rum. Cover and set away until wanted. Grate the rest of the pineapple into an earthenware bowl. Add to it the vanilla, rum and sugar. Set the bowl over ice and stir until very cold. Meanwhile have ready beaten over pan of ice the cream, which should then equal three times the bulk of the fruit. Fill an ice cream mould with the mixture. Fit the cover on closely, cover the joint with a slip of muslin dipped in melted butter to keep out the salt. Pack in salt and ice, the layers of ice being three inches thick. Cover the whole with a cold place for three hours at least. When ready to serve, turn out the cream, place around it the slices of pineapple and its syrup and serve.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The health of infants and children is of the greatest importance. Castoria is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the bowels and stomach. It is a pleasant and effective cathartic, and is adapted for the use of infants and children of all ages. It is sold in small bottles, and is always on hand at the nearest drug store.

## One Bottle Cures

If you have pains in the small of the back, stone in the bladder, incontinence of urine, brick dust deposit, gall stones, thick, torpid, frothy urine, dropsy, diabetes, Bright's disease, take 10 drops of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure and get relief in 20 minutes—ONE BOTTLE CURES. Thousands of reliable citizens testify that the above peculiar and distressing complaints and diseases have at last met with a conqueror in McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure.

Judge A. M. Carpenter, 1123 W. 2nd Street, Los Angeles, writes:—For years I suffered intensely with Kidney and Bladder trouble. For months unable to attend to business. I purchased a bottle of your Kidney and Bladder Cure and before I had taken one-half of it a complete cure was effected. Your medicine is all you claim for it."

For sale by leading druggists. Kidney and Bladder Cure, \$1.25. Liver & Blood Purifier, \$1. If your druggist does not keep K. & B., will send to any address (express prepaid) on receipt of price. W. F. McBurney, sole mfg., 418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

## McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure.

TRADE MARK.

The

..Surprise..

Will make another surprise

in placing on sale first-class Ladies' Corsets; its selling price has been \$1.25; on this special sale will go for 80c.

The Surprise

Millinery,

242 S. Spring St.

Tents, Awnings, Flags

and Hammocks. Tents for Rent

J. H. MASTERS, Manufacturer, 213 Commercial St.

Telephone Main 1511.



## Dr. Shores's Cures are Permanent.

Permanency is a word that applies to Dr. Shores in a twofold sense. First, Dr. Shores's cures are permanent, and second, you know Dr. Shores is permanently located in this city, having practiced successfully here for over two years. You know where to find Dr. Shores when you want treatment, an important consideration these days.

Did you ever stop to think why so many men and women, well known and respected in this community, are willing to testify to Dr. Shores's success in curing catarrh and chronic diseases? The explanation is simple. These good people whom you know and can find, know they have benefited by Dr. Shores's master skill, that they have happily escaped the rocks and shoals of disease, and what is equally as bad, the clutches of incompetent quacks and charlatans. After spending hundreds of dollars, after paying out almost their entire income to other institutes, they feel they owe a duty to suffering humanity in giving widest circulation to their testimony to Dr. Shores's skill, in order that the sick may know the facts and be healed by Dr. Shores, for the small fee of \$5 per month, all medicines included.

### Our Home-Treatment Cures.

Every mail brings scores of letters telling of the splendid cures effected by Dr. Shores's Perfect Home Treatment of out-of-town patients; send for symptom blank; you need not come to the office to be cured.

### Catarrh of the Ears Cured.



Charles Sears, of 125 South Main Street, Pomona, says: "I have had serious trouble with my ears. Had an offensive discharge, and feared for my hearing. I consulted Dr. Shores, and he has stopped it and is curing my catarrh."

## TYPES OF WOMEN.

### Bab Deals with the Condescending Species Today.

### Where Novels are Elevating—A Husband a Handy Thing.

### Comparisons Between One's Worst Half and a Christ—Tomlinson's Hidden Devotion for the Buried Dead.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

FLORIDA, (Orange county, N. Y.) Aug. 20.—We have had Aunt Maria's cousin, Miss Virginia Lingard, to visit us. She is a graduate from one of the colleges for women, and she is the most superior person I ever met. Her life is one continual condescension. She arises above every situation, and is always perfectly composed. She admits ignorance of nothing. In fact, it would seem as if she had imbibed so much at college, either of self-satisfaction or books, that she had lost all humanity. After all, one must be ignorant of something to be in touch with the rest of the world. If you offer her a new novel, she coolly and calmly freezes you by saying: "Thank you, but, after all, from an intellectual standpoint, what will I gain by it?" Of course, one doesn't like to suggest that a certain amount of amusement would be the result of this superior young woman is above frivolous things. If she goes out for a walk, it is because she thinks exercise is good, and not to look at the flowers, see the village, or be interested in anything. I ask if she would like to go into the drug shop and have a glass of soda water. She gave me a look of pity, and said, in her most condescending manner, "Thank you, no; but if it will give you any pleasure, I will wait for you while you get the very idea of a flesh-and-blood woman waiting while you drink soda water!"

Then if you speak about a man's good looks, and, really, some of the nice, big ones are good to look at, she has no hesitation in talking about the average lack of brains in mankind, and citing this special one as an evidence of how much better it would be if all the utterly unintelligent people were gotten rid of by a painless death. Any human being must certainly pray, after a week of her society, that this may be her own fate. She scorns all things at the theater except what she calls "really improving works."

WITH HERSELF ABOVE PAR.

A burlesque, a pantomime, a ballet, or anything at all jolly, is entirely ignored by this so-called woman, and she lives her life out with an exaggerated idea of her own importance to the word, and a presumptuous belief that she is of real moment. She incites everybody to hate her, and consequently makes them commit sins.

If she is so unbearable as a young girl, what will she be as a wife? I am convinced that, unless she gets a husband who will beat her, she will make him a pitiable creature. The world will regard her with complacency at only one time, and that is when she is the chief personage in a quiet way at a funeral. However, country politeness is like charity, and Aunt Maria, Nanny, and even I, who have found their virtues catching, have too-often to her while she has looked at us with a disdain that has in it a little pity.

Miss Tomlinson is the only person who has talked to her as she should be.

speak to. She told her she must be mildly sorry that she was not married, and although her ladyship announced that she found sufficient companionship in her books, and needed no one else to share her intellectual life, Miss Tomlinson simply laughed and said, "Oh, pshaw, girls always say that sort of thing until they get husbands. And then she continued: 'You can look at me in that way, that kind of condescension' way, because I am a widow, but, my goodness! a woman can't help being a widow. When you get a man there ain't any insurance company that guarantees his livin' forever. If a woman knew when she was at the hymeneal altar, that she was going to be a widow, she would probably say no, but once a woman is a widow it's funny how many chances she gets to get married again. Of course, she understands men, and every man comes round her, that is, if she is at all fascinating.'"

### THE HUSBAND'S THE THING.

Here Miss Tomlinson, by a perky movement and a bland smile, gave us to understand that the fascinations had been many, and those who pursued her were countless. Then she continued: "A husband, my dear, is a mighty good thing to have. You can't pick him out as you do a Christmas card, but he is handy, and when you lose him and are left a widow, Providence often arranges it, you kind a feel lonely when you look at the other pillow at night. I always said to one husband was good, two was better, and that is the reason I got married the second time, and the second time I was left a widow I got married the third time, and goodness only knows, I am a widow again, what I may do. Aunt Maria thinks it is dreadful for me to talk this way, but I have already had several proposals. A husband is a mighty comfortable something. He is like a crocheted slipper, or a wadded gown on a wintry night. He is like all the comfortable things in life, tea, foot-warmers and elder down quilts. Young women don't think enough of this. That is the trouble. There's a good girl, you know, in having your letters directed so that even the postman knows you have got a husband, or have had one. Why, I had not been a widow the last time but two weeks when a man with eleven children said that he felt I could be a mother to them. I know I could have. They needed a mother, and a continued course of whippings about as bad as any lot of young ones I know, and if there's one thing I can do it is to manage a slipper well, but to take charge of eleven children, goodness gracious! that would have made all the other men get up in their graves long before Gabriel blew his horn. Get a husband, my dear, and stop talking in such a foolish way as you are doing now."

This was the end of Miss Tomlinson's advice to the superior young woman, and really and truly Miss Lingard looked for once as if she had heard a little bit of good common sense administered like a mustard plaster, rather than weather. Personally, I agree with Miss Tomlinson that husbands are desirable. I often wonder that at political conventions the question of

TAXING BACHELORS does not come up. Every man over 30 who is unmarried should be heavily taxed, while every man over 30 who is married should have his taxes reduced according to the size of his family. The man with twelve children should have no taxes to pay, while the bachelor should have to pay taxes sufficient not only for himself, but for thirty-six children. Then, indeed, marriage might become economical. I asked Miss Tomlinson what she thought of marrying a widower, and she said there was only one thing embarrassing about it, and

that was in regard to his caring for his first wife. "I wouldn't like to ask him if he loved her for fear he would say 'No,' and yet you don't want him to say 'Yes.' It seems hard on hearts as much as they want about the necessity for divorce, but I tell you it is a mighty mean woman who has got little children and who brings shame on their father by making public things that ought to be kept sacred. We women start out with expectin' too much from men. They have told us that we are angels so often that we believe it. Now, Aunt Maria, you and I may be pretty good women, but we ain't angels and we won't be until the kingdom comes, and penden' that time it is our duty to behave as members in good standing, and to be mighty charitable to the man whose name we bear. These are my ideas about divorce."

We all kept pretty quiet after that. We remembered the late lamented Tomlinson. We knew he had been pretty shiftless, and we knew that Miss Tomlinson never admitted it, and to the last bore with him patiently, but when he died had the satisfaction of knowing that he thanked her for making him happy. It is a good bit when one human being, at the end of his life, thanks another for his goodness. Those thanks are worth having. I wonder if they will come to you or to me? Not unless they are earned by you or by me.

### NO NEWSBOYS IN BERLIN.

Papers are Delivered by Women in the Capital of Germany.

(New York Press.) Newsboys are unknown in Berlin. Who could fancy a Londoner or a New Yorker on the omnibus or the elevated road without his newspaper? The German capital it is different. Every day at a stated hour the newspaper is brought to one's door by a woman, and she is a very good one. This so-called "abonnement" plan is far wider practiced in Berlin than the habit of buying at the news-dealers' stands. The latter are nevertheless, well known here, and are in themselves a peculiarity of the German capital. Small stands are erected, generally on the corner of some prominent street, such as Unter den Linden, the Friedrich, and Potsdamer, well stocked with newspapers, magazines, and other kinds of all kinds, and presided over by men or women. Each newsdealer has, besides the chance buyer, his or her own private patronage, and it would be considered a grave offense for one of these "stidys" to buy his paper at any other stand.

There are many odd types among the newsdealers. In many instances their individuality is striking enough to give them celebrity. "Bulow Marie," for instance, is known the world over. She was loved by the great musician, von Bulow, and was familiar with all the masters of Berlin. All who have visited Berlin must remember the little wooden booth at the Potsdamer gate, where, be it summer, when the chestnut trees on the nearby flowing canal are in full bloom, or in winter, when the bleak winds are blowing, over which a stout, motherly-looking woman, with bright red cheeks and cherry-blue eyes, is nearly always presiding. "Bulow Marie" loves music. Bulow made her conspicuous by his flattering attentions. He once stopped to chat with her at the Thor.

At the end of one of his last concerts "Bulow Marie" testified her deep admiration for him by kissing him heartily on both cheeks as he was about to get into his carriage.

The composer Moszkowski is another of her friends, along with many of the Berlin opera stars. The youths and maidens of the neighboring conservatory regard her with considerable awe. Any new bit of musical gossip over some famous composer or director, the latest opera, or composition, the death

## OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE.

Why the People Testify---Why Well-known and Respected Men and Women in this Community Cheerfully Publish Their Unsolicited Testimonials to Dr. Shores's Expert Skill.

### MRS. H. H. ALLEN'S REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

## Free Trial Treatment.

So confident is Dr. Shores that he can cure Catarrh and Chronic Diseases, even in its worst forms, that a cordial invitation is extended to all persons suffering from this disease, or from cough, asthma, or any lung trouble, to call at his office in the Redick Block for a free examination and a free trial local treatment.

Mrs. Harvey H. Allen, whose husband is a well-known professor of music, residing at Garvanza, says: "For several years I had been suffering with catarrh. My system has been badly run down. I had kidney and liver and stomach trouble, lost my appetite, sense of taste and smell, and was confined to bed. I came to Dr. Shores and have taken his medicines and local treatment and gladly testify to the success of his treatment. Have gained flesh rapidly, recovered my appetite, sense of taste and smell, and never felt better in my life, as I feel Dr. Shores is permanently curing me. I publicly make this statement to guide other sufferers to see Dr. Shores."

## One Price For All.

In treating with Dr. Shores you know just what you have to pay. Dr. Shores does not charge \$5 for Catarrh and \$20 for kidney disease or other trouble. He will treat you for all your ailments, no matter how many, for \$5 per month, all medicines included. Now, understand, \$5 per month is all you have to pay for expert treatment. Dr. Shores will not charge you \$5 for Catarrh and ask you to sign a note for \$200 to be treated for other troubles, for Dr. Shores is no note taker. Dr. Shores's sole charge is \$5 per month.

**\$5 A Month for All Diseases. Medicines Free. \$5**

## DR. A. J. SHORES CO.,

Redick Block, First and Broadway. Office Hours—9 until 5 p.m.; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 until 12 noon.



Dr. Shores Treats and Cures: Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Weak and Sore Eyes, Deafness, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Dysentery, Kidney Disease, Nervous Diseases, Blood Diseases, Skin Diseases, Female Diseases, Hemorrhoids.

## NATURE'S WARNING.

Aches and Pains Are the Danger Signals That You Are Sick and Need Treatment. Read the following symptoms over carefully, mark those you feel in your case and send or bring them to Dr. A. J. Shores, and he will tell you whether you can be cured, free of charge.

**The Head and Throat.** This form of catarrh is most common—resulting from neglected colds—quickly cured with little cost by Dr. Shores's famous treatment. "Is the nose stopped up?" "Is the nose sore and tender?" "Is there a dropping in the throat?" "Is your throat dry in the morning?" "Do you sleep with your mouth open?" You can be easily cured now—don't let it run into complications.

**The Bronchial Tubes.** When catarrh of the head and throat is neglected or wrongly treated it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes and after awhile attacks the lungs. Quickly cured with little cost by Dr. Shores's famous treatment. "Have you a cough?" "Do you take cold easily?" "Have you pain in side?" "Do you raise frothy material?" "Do you cough in the mornings?" "Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?" "Do you feel you are growing weaker?" Don't risk neglecting these warnings—stop the disease before it reaches the lungs.

**Of the Ears.** "Is your hearing failing?" "Do your ears discharge?" "Is your hearing worse when you have a cold?" Don't neglect this until your hearing is

"Seems Like Magic," Says Oliver Roberts.



Oliver E. Roberts, who owns a large fruit ranch at Hollywood, living there for 15 years, says: "I suffered for 20 years with catarrh, and the mucous lately began to close up the air passages and lungs. Lost appetite and took to my bed. Remembering that Dr. Shores had cured a ranch hand of mine named Glidden, two years ago, I went to see him, and in four days got relief, and in two weeks I am as strong as I was when a young man. I now eat heartily, my air passages are clear, mucus gone, and I am rapidly getting well. Dr. Shores has worked wonders in my case as all my neighbors can vouch. Did not know how sick I was until I began to get well. My cure seems almost like magic."

## DIAGNOSIS AND EXAMINATION—MADE BY—Electricity

Private Parlor for WOMEN. LADY PHYSICIAN in attendance. Making Diseases of Women a Specialty. MEN'S DEPARTMENT SEPARATE.

## FREE TREATMENT

To prove the superiority of our new Electro-Medical Method over every other form of treatment for the relief and cure of

ALL DISEASES we make the above offer for a short time. Send for our little blue book, "Hoxe."

New York Electro-Medical Specialists,

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Office hours—9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.



## DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established 10 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte, Montana, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

123 South Main Street.

In all private Diseases of Men

Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured.

CATARRH specialty. We cure the worst cases in three months.

Years of years standing cured promptly. Wasteful drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free.

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will regret it in Nature's laboratory. There is a remedy for every disease. We have it ready for you. Come and get it. The poor treated free on Fridays from 10 till

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

## Your Home Healthfully Heated

And thoroughly ventilated by using a Phillips Sanitary Grate. You get the cheer and beauty of the open fireplace and also six times the heat of other grates.

## A Phillips Sanitary Grate

Takes the place of a 20,000 cubic feet capacity hot air furnace and costs less than any other apparatus now on the market. Any fireplace can be fitted. Write for catalogue and prices. Address

PHILLIPS'S SANITARY GRATE CO.,

114 N. Spring St., Los Angeles.

## Fits Cured.

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Pease, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living physician. His success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He possesses a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their postage and express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address PROF. W. H. PEASE, P.O. 4, Cedar St., New York.

## NILES PEASE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FURNITURE

Lace and Silk Curtains, Blankets and Comforts, Portieres, Oilcloths, Window Shades, Linoleum, Mattings, etc. Baby Carriages.

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SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR CASH.





## MANIPULATION OF GOURDS.

### VINES THAT BEAR ALL SORTS OF DOMESTIC UTENSILS.

(CONTINUED TO THE TIMES.)

Perhaps nothing, unless it is bamboo, equals the gourd in the multiplicity of uses to which it can be put. It really requires so little trained skill or outlay of time and labor to turn it into a variety of beautiful and serviceable articles, that it is surprising such little use is made of it. True, in the Southern and Western States at least, the "gourd" is the appropriate and almost invariable companion of "the old oaken bucket that hangs in the well," and that some times shares with thin-tipped glasses preferences as a drinking vessel for other fluids than water.

Verily, if "poor old Robinson Crusoe" had found gourds on his island he scarcely need have been so "hard put to

receive the standard that supports the wick, chimney, etc. The shape of the utensil resembles so nearly those of ancient Roman and Greek lamps as to suggest the same origin for their peculiar forms. Fig. 3 is a toy made by filling the lower part of a gourd with shot so that in whatever position it is laid over it will "hold up solemnly" right side up. Tufts of corn silk stream from under the hat or fez which is made from the upper part of the smaller gourd fitted over the top of the figure. It is painted in gay colors, but might be dressed as a doll to suit the fancy of the maker. The negroes of Virginia have gourd bottles constructed on this plan as to always preserve an opposite position to those they drink what they usually contain, for they will not stand up unless they are full, or fall over unless they are empty.

### OTHER INGENUOUS ARTICLES.

Fig. 4 is a receptacle for yarn or twine. The gourd of which it is made is saved in two and four brass hooks neatly riveted on, hold the parts together. A loop of faded ribbon passed through the upper end by which to suspend it and a hole in the bottom through which to draw supplies of the yarn or twine it contains, completes the cord holder. Fig. 5 is a large goblet. A bottle gourd of the proper size and shape has the bottom saved off and a section of another gourd to form the foot cemented on the other end, as shown in the illustration. Fig. 6 is a fruit basket made of a section of a large gourd with a section of a smaller fastened to it for a stand. The handle is made of hickory which bends easily, and is riveted at both ends to the gourd. Fig. 7 shows an original and graceful form for a home-made teapot. The gourd is saved in two at the foot of the neck, and a strip of tin fastened to the inside of the edge beyond which it projects half its width, as at A, forms a rim over which the cover fits. The cover is made of cane, strongly braced with a smaller piece, and the cane handle against which the top rests when the vessel is closed, is passed through a perforation in the gourd and strongly stepped in the bottom. It is not cemented or riveted, the closeness of the fit and, I suppose, a slight swelling of the wood

## MARCUS WHITMAN'S RIDE.

### THE DARING HERO WHO SAVED THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Rode for Life and Death to Secure for His Country a Vast and Uninhabited but Wealthy Tract of Land.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

To one man are the people of the United States indebted for the possession of the rich region which now comprises the States of Oregon, Idaho and Washington and part of Wyoming. That man was Marcus Whitman, who nearly sixty years ago, went as a volunteer missionary to the Indians of the Far Northwest. By his daring and perilous journey 4000 miles across the continent to the city of Washington, in the midst of a severe winter, through primeval forests, across high mountains and over untraveled plains, filled with wild beasts and wilder men, he saved to the nation the vast territory then known under the generous name of Oregon.

### SEEKING LIGHT.

One hot, sultry day in the latter part of the thirties, there arrived at St. Louis—then a border city, marking the last considerable settlement toward the Rocky Mountains—four Flathead Indians. They were all chiefs, men of great importance in their tribe, the Ojibwa, and up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers on a raft, carrying with him, besides other necessities, a four-wheeled wagon, which the bordermen told him would be impossible to take across the mountains. But he did get it across, and a few years later we find him at Wallatup, a settlement near Fort Walla, where he had nearly altogether of fur traders and trappers.

At this time (1842) the boundary line between the United States and the possessions in the Northwest was still an unsettled question. Under the treaty of 1818-1828 it was commonly held that this country was open for settlement to the first people who reached it in sufficient numbers to hold it and organize a government. The entire region was claimed by England because of Vancouver's exploration of the Columbia River, and the fact that English fur companies had done much to develop the wealth of the section.

### NATIONAL INDIFFERENCE.

The United States, on the other hand, claimed that Capt. Robert Gray, a Bostonian, was the first to discover the Columbia River, in 1792, and, further, that the immense tract belonged to them by subsequent purchase and treaty. Notwithstanding the validity of our claims, American statesmen did not be-

lieve the region was of the slightest value, and took no pains to secure it. Daniel Webster declared that it was a bleak and barren waste, unfit for habitation of man or beast, and not worth the ownership of any nation.

Other leading statesmen agreed with him, and Senator Benton said in a speech that the Rocky Mountains, while, however, the impression still prevailed among both English and Americans, that under the terms of the treaty of 1818-1828 the section would belong to the first nation that settled it in greatest numbers.

### A BRITISH BOAST.

This was the condition of affairs when in 1842 the missionary Whitman rode from his home at Wallatup to Fort Walla, Walla, as a dinner was tendered to some recent arrivals from England. About a score of prominent English traders were present on the occasion and the talk as to the ownership of the country ran high—the Englishmen taunting Dr. Whitman about the ignorance of American statesmen concerning the natural wealth of the region, and making bold to declare that a movement was on foot to bring a large British colony thither and settle the dispute as to the country's ownership by raising the English flag. In the midst of the argument, a Canadian runner broke in upon the festivities to announce that an expedition of 150 Englishmen was then about to start, riding miles up the river, intent upon finding homes in the disputed region, and that these would immediately be followed by more colonists.

Dr. Whitman saw there was no time to lose if Oregon was to be saved to the United States. The young man's missionary duty did not keep him from making observations as to the vast wealth of the region where Providence had sent him, and he realized that the short-sightedness of the people at Washington, a country rich in natural resources, several ordinary kingdoms, would be about to slip from the nation's grasp.

### WHITMAN'S RESOLVE.

Then and there he determined upon the course of action which was to make him a hero—although you may be sure his determination was not prompted by any selfish motive. When the feast was over, young Whitman made his excuses, and, filled with the enthusiasm of his idea, hastened back to Wallatup. A winter of untraveled severity had already set in, and when he reached his home, declaring his in-

tention of setting forth across the continent at once in order to reach Washington in time to prevent the sacrifice of Oregon to the British, that such a journey alone and at that season of the year could have but one ending—failure and death to the man who undertook it.

But notwithstanding the pleading of his family and the gloomy forebodings of friends, the hardy young patriot could not be deterred. "There is only one chance in ten thousand," he declared, "I will take that chance. My life is of but little worth if I can save this country to the American people." So, on October 3, 1842, three days after his return to Wallatup he set forth on his remarkable journey. With him was committed by Capt. Hall, and three pack-mules. For a considerable distance he was also accompanied by a party of Cayuse Indians, who finally bade him farewell and returned, after telling him that they never expected to see him alive again.

### THE RIDE.

For the first eleven days of the journey the road was plainly marked, though beset with danger from the Blackfoot Indians, who were then beginning to be very hostile to white men. At the end of this period the little band reached their first post, Fort Hall, which was commanded by Capt. Hall. He said Sioux and Pawnees were at war and to attempt a passage through their land meant certain destruction. Capt. Grant and the soldiers of the fort advised him to turn back, as any attempt to cut a new road across the continent must inevitably end in disaster.

Notwithstanding the warnings of the missionary, Whitman gave no heed. The next morning he set out towards the south-east to discover a new road to the Mississippi. In due time, the party reached Fort Missoula, where the guide left them, saying he refused to go any further into an unexplored land, and that certain death in such severe weather. Not to be deterred, Dr. Whitman hired another man who had some familiarity with the region and pressed on through blizzards and many hardships to Fort Missoula, where he found the big mountains, bent on discovering a way to the ancient Spanish settlement of Taos, northwest of Santa Fe.

### THE STORM.

When about one-third of the distance was accomplished, the party entered a deep cañon of the Rockies in the hope of finding a pass that would take them through to the eastern side of the immense barrier of rocks and ice. When they had come near the middle of the cañon, the light falls of snow which they had encountered all the way from Wallatup here, broke into a blizzard of awful severity, and they found themselves hemmed in on all sides by snowdrifts impossible to overcome. For ten days they endured this, during which the provisions became scarce, and the animals unmanageable. Finally, however, the storm ceased and the snows gave way sufficiently to permit the voyagers to get out of the dark cañon and to the top of the mountain.

Here another storm broke upon them with even more fury than the first, and they attempted to get back down the slope in order to take refuge in the cañon again.

The guide, however, after repeated efforts to locate the trail back to the camping place, acknowledged himself completely lost. Here death indeed was close at hand. Dr. Whitman saw that they were beyond the help of man, and, true to his teachings, he knelt in prayer. The snow on the bleak top of the mountain peak and asked God for guidance. Then he turned one of the pack mules loose, with its usual unerring instinct the animal lead the party back over the trail to their former camping place.

When the storm had finally abated, the guide asserted the party and Dr. Whitman was forced to return alone



THE DOCTOR.

that ever crossed the continent—is a story by itself. Suffice it to say here that they reached the promised land in safety and organized a government in accordance with their country's laws. Shortly after a treaty was entered into with England recognizing the ownership of the United States to all that vast area.

And that is how Marcus Whitman saved Oregon.

(Copyright, 1894, by The S. S. McClure Co.)

### Work for the Fool-Killer.

(Boston Traveler.) When, in these days of newspapers everywhere, a New Hampshire farmer can be bunched out of \$1200, what wonder is it that the silver coinage craze has adherents. The fools are not all dead yet—neither do they all live in the backwoods.

## DEATH IN THE TELEPHONE.

### THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The mouthpiece of an ordinary telephone is said to be alive with bacteria or disease germs, too minute to be seen with the naked eye. Already the company have taken down their notice to "keep the lips close to the mouthpiece." Germicides intended to abate this nuisance have been patented, and will soon be in general use. There is no question but consumption and various other diseases may be curtailed by observing sanitary rules. The telephone is a marvel of human discovery which cannot be dispensed with and a reliable protector will be gladly received.

### NEW YORK.

The Scientific American makes some startling announcements regarding a recently discovered telephone and telegraph combined which, when properly understood, will revolutionize business in general.

Infinitely above the expert electricians of the present age the Great Electrician of the universe long ago placed a plant of electric nerves within every human being, which, if unobstructed in their action, is all that is necessary to produce physical and mental health. Converging to mechanical centers, where the calls of nature impel action, this governing power of the body may be employed to telegraph the message of health to any member, as suggested by the Scientific American, to resuscitate from electric shock or drowning. This new remedy, as if by magic, induces general activity of the entire system and vigorous circulation of blood, whether this central organ is known to be out of order or not.

The Scientific American is a leader of science, and no greater boon could be left to humanity than this ever-ready safe and sure remedy, which may be applied for any pain or sickness with magical results. The directions are very simple and have performed startling cures of paralysis, rheumatism and most diseases known to the human family, all of which are now found to be only a paralysis or inaction, when freedom of this self-regulating mechanism is all that is required. This new remedy is nothing less than was used by the ancients, who lived to great age. No drugstore or medicine-man ever invaded their territory. After a lengthy explanation of various procedures, which by the context is admitted to be worthless, the following explicit directions are given: "Should all of these efforts fail to elicit any response or signs of life, recourse may be had to another means of exciting the dormant nerve centers. We refer to forcible dilation of the sphincter controlling the lower bowel. Using the fingers the organ will be found to contract if life is present."

### LOS ANGELES.

Without claiming to do more than the natural fingers which are sufficient to convince any reasonable person, we manufacture a more convenient dilator for self-use, costing but \$2. It is composed of expanding metallic fingers, and can be adjusted without employing an assistant. Instantly the blood is set in motion, performing its natural functions with either sex. As a destroyer of pain of any name or nature, it exceeds all else combined. Being woman's first success it meets with a ready sale, and is widely known as the Missing Link of Health.

Even the human fingers are better than an army of doctors, and would be sufficient only on account of long neglect, thus requiring more power.

The Scientific American, November 2, 1894, gives credit to the Electrical World of September 8, 1894, and printed instructions are in most electrical offices in the United States, but Los Angeles and other papers have recently printed it, giving French authority and leaving out all that is of importance to anybody.

### NEWPORT, R. I.

When Vanderbilt and the numerous host of paralyzed sufferers shall know of this speedy cure, and all other sufferers of any disease shall know that disease in general is simply inaction of various parts, professional poisoners will be out of a job, and, as of old, ONE disease and ONE remedy will be seen as the purest science, and this ONE simple remedy of all natural tribes adopted by civilization render health spontaneous.

### DENVER, COLO.

In proof of its value in an emergency a well-known Los Angeles business man gives the following: While living in Denver a customer was suddenly attacked with asthma of a violent nature. Fearing fatal results a carriage and doctor were ordered. Having heard that dilation was a general cure-all, he made use of the fingers for that purpose, when, upon the arrival of the physician a few minutes later, there was no use of his services.

### ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A late arrival from Rochester, N. Y., brings a note from his brother physicians from the noted Dr. Lee of that city. A man of low vitality had suffered amputation of a malignant sore toe. Not only did it refuse to heal, but a toe on the other foot became inflamed and gave a watery discharge. With a bad case of piles, which under the circumstances could not be amputated, and a system already poisoned beyond endurance, but two things were left, death and dilation. The latter was employed, with rapid and complete restoration to health.

### EVERYWHERE.

When all shall know that health is simply a good circulation of blood, and that nature's way of producing it is within reach, what will the harvest be?

Those wishing, in addition to this truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, may call or inclose stamp for the sixteen-page Missing Link of Health, Lewis Howell Rogers, No. 431 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.

## "A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE

Is a Dangerous Thing." Emphatically so in Medicine

### WHERE HUMAN LIVES ARE AT STAKE.

Did you see our credentials last Sunday? Everybody in California is talking about them; letters are pouring in from all directions congratulating us on the magnificent indorsement and the high character of our individual records. It pays to be straightforward with the public and treat them as intelligent beings, able to discriminate between the genuine and the spurious when all the facts are produced

### A Prominent Lady at San Diego Writes:

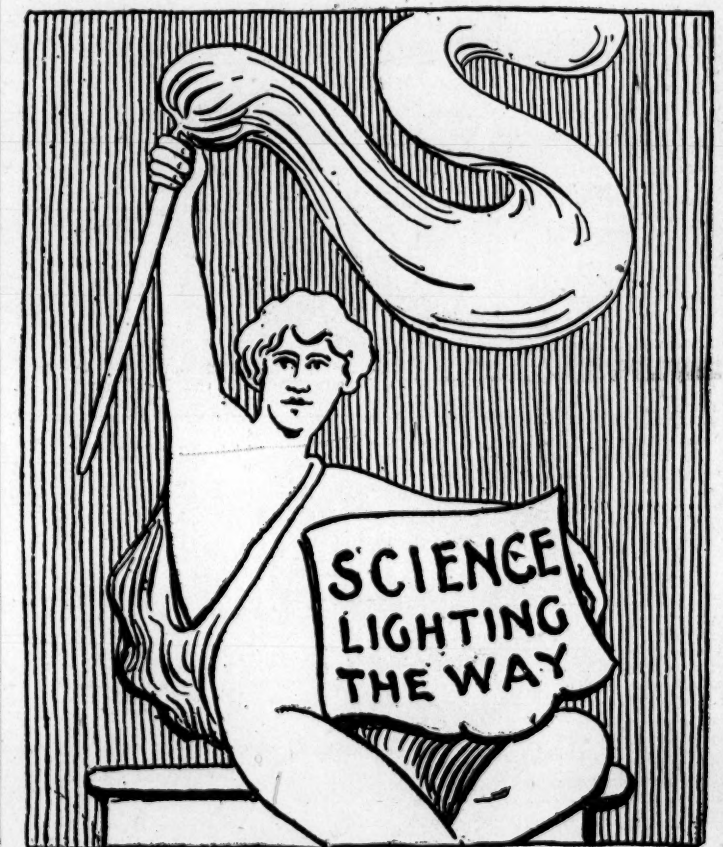
"I am coming to take treatment because I feel convinced that five able specialists can do five things better than one specialist can do the same five things." It's sound argument; it's good logic; it's plain common sense."

They say women can't argue rationally, but that's not so, it's another libel on our beloved womankind.

Medical reform has been the crying need of this century; it has come to stay and it is steadily winning its way into the confidence of the whole people. The world's greatest physicians are today specialists, each one devoting all his time and talents to one branch of his profession. Combine a number of these and you would have the grandest staff of experts that ever waged intellectual work against disease.

Keep your eye on the main point. A staff of five expert specialists with a legitimate right to your confidence, is the strongest force you can muster in this daily conflict with chronic disease.

A newspaper at the "top of the heap" is proud of its large subscription list. We are proud of the large number of our patients, and everybody knows that we are at the "top." Our chemist dispensed over 500 prescriptions in one day. That's a pointer on where the people are going for treatment.



### Five Expert Specialists Instead of One Specialist.

Incorporated for \$20,000 and possessing the only complete Medical Institute in California. These are facts that you can investigate without cost. OFFICERS: F. J. Jans, M.D., President; T. J. P. O'Brien, M.D., M.D.C.M., Vice-President; C. N. Hopkins, M.D., Ph.D., Secretary; Hermann Jans, Treasurer. DIRECTORS: O. E. Von Bergdorf, L. Meyer, M.D., T. P. O'Brien, M.D., F. J. Jans, M.D., S. L. Sherman, M.D., Hermann Jans, C. N. Hopkins, M.D., T. O. Freese, E. L. Schmidt, Jr. Constituting the biggest guarantee on the Coast.

We treat all forms of chronic diseases of men, women and children; each specialist having full charge of the diseases coming under his department. If your case is complicated you can have the advice and care of 5 specialists. Consultation always free.

## Catarrh- \$5 per month, -Catarrh Medicines free.

### The English and German Expert Specialists

Rooms 410 to 422 Byrne Bld'g., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Office Hours—8 to 5 daily; 7 to 8 evenings, and 9 to 12 a.m. Sundays.  
Write for question list and new guide to health.

Part of our staff will be at—  
SANTA ANA, Hotel Brunswick, Friday, Aug. 28;  
ANAHEIM, Hotel Commercial, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Tel. 1113 Black.

### "A Stitch in Time."

This old adage especially appeals to men who are afflicted with chronic troubles of a private nature. Every day makes your case more difficult to cure, and instead of getting better under your present treatment, you are getting worse, and other troubles are coming on to complicate your disease.

### You Can Be Cured.

Dr. Meyers has spent his life treating just such cases as yours, and he says: "If I can't cure them I won't ask for a cent of money." That's a fair proposition. Not a dollar until cure is effected—and coming from an able, experienced and successful specialist like Dr. Meyers, it means something to suffering men.

We have a special department for men, with private entrance, and it won't cost you a cent to consult our specialist.

### NO CURE, NO PAY.

Write for question list. All communications strictly confidential. Dr. Meyers' room 412 Byrne Building, Third and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.



USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES.

it for vessels wherewith to furnish the table," since almost everything of the kind, from a pepper box to a 10-gallon bowl can be made of gourds. During the last war families in some parts of the Southern States found it impossible to replace, by purchase, broken household utensils, and were forced to put to use the inventive faculty that seems inherent in Americans, and they developed the possibilities of the gourd to a surprising extent. I have before me a collection of such articles, from which a limited selection is here described and illustrated, with some hope of suggesting to a wide-awake boy or girl, to handicraft and industry, or at any rate a new field for the exercise of artistic and constructive ingenuity.

### A RATTLE AND MANDOLIN.

To begin with the baby whose wants and preferences are, of course, always to be first considered, Figure 1 represents a rattle made of a small bottle gourd, and will without doubt satisfy the most exacting infant connoisseur of rattles if it contains a few tiny sleigh bells or buttons. In order to admit them, the top of the gourd is first sawed off and afterward fastened in place by applying glue to its edges, or by cementing tape or ribbon along them and those of the adjacent parts to which it is fixed. A ring of hard rubber or some suitable substance is fastened to the handle by drilling a hole in the latter, and passing through it a tape which is fastened to the ring. Part of the gourd may be cut into open work, if preferred, or pierced with holes to let out the sound, though this is hardly necessary, for the walls of the gourd transmit sound very readily. Indeed, a gourd forms a very good and resonant body for a home-

when wet, serving to render it water tight. Fig. 7 is a representation of a marlin box of so frightfully grotesque appearance that the birds do not give it a wide berth. Instead of accepting its open-mouthed invitation to come therein and build their nests, in front is fastened a ledge and perches and hooks or wires for fastening it to a support are all that are necessary to make it a convenient if rather an extraordinary little home for the birds. Fig. 10 shows the comparative size of a sugar trough gourd and suggests possibilities as to its use, after selecting gourds adapted for the purposes they are intended to serve—and too much care cannot be exercised in this connection—they should be thoroughly dried. In sawing or cutting them the instrument used must be kept sharp, as they are apt to crack and break about the edges.

### SURFACE DECORATION.

Articles made of gourds neatly sand-papered and varnished are more than merely pretty; they are novel and interesting. A Japanese artist would delight in enriching the bright straw-colored surfaces, in some cases oddly variegated with green, with all sorts of dainty and ingenious devices. As a general thing, painting should, I think, be avoided, the uncovered beauty of the surface should be enhanced but not covered by the decorations. Decalcomania is cheap and tawdry, but ornamental tracings, with a heated knitting needle or the end of an ice pick (not poker decoration) makes the most effective effects, though in toilette articles beautiful classic outlines cut out for silhouettes and



FOR THE CHILDREN.

made mandolin or lute, shown in fig. 2. The neck of the instrument is made of seasoned cherry wood, and the flat top of ash planed very thin, and glued to the edges of the gourd. Space is lacking to do justice to the beautiful finish of this instrument or to describe the construction in detail. Much must be left to the ingenuity of the reader proposing to experiment in this direction. All that can be here done is to suggest that the ordinary mode of procedure in making musical instruments applies to this one.

The gourd used seems to be a large specimen of the bottle-shaped variety, and has doubtless been selected with great care. Neither mandolin nor lute should be painted, for in the latter case baby will want to see it is good to eat, and the paint may not prove wholesome, and in the latter the sound of the instrument would be injured.

### LAMPS, DOLLS AND BOTTLES OF GOURDS.

A very handy and handsome article is shown in fig. 2, made of a crooked-necked gourd, thoroughly ripened, dried and varnished inside and out. A stand consisting of a section saved from another gourd is glued on its bottom and of course the top is perforated to

sprayed over with color with an atomizer and then removed, give very graceful and artistic results. These, of course, are cut off prints pasted on, and after being sprayed are removed, and the same method can be used with delicate sprays of ferns and grasses. Indeed, in view of the section in my possession, that of which is here described, it is not too much to say that a specialty which could be made to add profit to pleasure may easily be made of these neglected vegetable articles.

### J. C. BEARD.

**Wants Two Moneys.**  
Toddy (who sees his brother has been given two half-dollars, while he has one dollar).  
Uncle Sam. That's all right, Toddy; your one money will buy just as much as Budget's two moneys.  
Toddy (who sees his brother has been given two half-dollars, while he has one dollar).  
Uncle Sam. Now, Toddy, listen to me; what do you want to buy with it?  
Uncle Sam. Now be quiet; your one money will buy just exactly as much candy as Budget's two moneys.  
Toddy (who sees his brother has been given two half-dollars, while he has one dollar).  
Uncle Sam. Now be quiet; your one money will buy just exactly as much candy as Budget's two moneys.  
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Uncle Sam. Now be quiet; your one money will buy just exactly as much candy as Budget's two moneys.



Commencing tonight at the Burbank Theater, Emmet Sheridan and his company will appear in Con Murphy's typical Irish play, "Killearnay." Two years ago, when he was 17, he was the first to play at the Los Angeles Theater before crowded houses. At that time Mr. Sheridan was her leading man, and, especially for his excellent singing. When the average patron goes to see an Irish play nowadays, if he can see the bulky and burly Sheridan, he is satisfied. At times, he laughs and is happy. But Mr. Murphy has done more for "Killearnay," he has given the play witty repartee, and he has made it a play that is able to flash back at their traducers or acquaintances at any moment, night or day. There is one episode in the play that is particularly comic, and although short, it is excellent. It is the hurling match that happens between the two country factions in the early part of the play. The dual role of

"An Innocent Sinner," a character comedy drama, by Lawrence Marston and Lillian Lewis, in four acts, will be given its first production on September 3, at the Hyperion Theater, in New Haven. The scenes of the piece are laid in the valleys and mountains of Tennessee. The leading parts will be acted by Lillian Lewis and J. M. Colville.

whole race of men in every civilized country.

And now everywhere was that cry heard, and all the may was black with gnomes, who were as thick as forest leaves. They tumbled over each other in their haste, and pushed and crowded each other as those who were swiftest of foot came up with those who moved more slowly. Then those who were

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## and Surgical Institute

## Surgical Institute

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If you live outside of the city, send history of your case and we will send you home treatment. If you live in or near the city, and cannot come to our office, we will treat you at your home.

accuracy and skill in dispensing. These are unknown factors to us in the drug stores of this city.

TAKE ELEVATOR. Parlors 10, 11, 12 Bryson Block.

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## THE BROOM CURE.

MRS. STOWE AS HOUSEMAKER AND HOUSEKEEPER.

The Author of Uncle Tom's Cabin Told This—armed, Dull-skinned Girls How to Remedy Their Physical Defects.

(CONTINUED TO THE TIMES.)

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's life stands out from the pages of history as a fact that has had a large share in the uplifting of humanity, and so great was her influence that President Lincoln is said to have greeted her as "the little woman who brought on the great war." That this bright genius was a comfort—a fact that should be an inspiration to the housekeeper whose daily round of duties seem so humdrum and narrow. Indeed, Mrs. Stowe herself tells us, how while writing one of her early novels which for literary merit is placed by critics among her best, she was passing a room and would think up a page or two, while putting up a few lengths of paper, write these out and return to her manual labor again, and so, "turning to turn about" with pen and brush until the room was finished. It is a refreshment to remember that Mrs. Stowe was in her prime when she wrote her domestic matters and gave her mind to such topics as "The Lady Who Does Her Own Work," etc.

BETTER THAN MASSAGE.

In her article on "The Lady Who Does Her Own Work" Mrs. Stowe dwells on the value of housework in giving the very healthiest form of exercise, and for the average woman shows it to be far preferable to the work of the masseur, who, even in those days, more than thirty years ago, was a man of the "rubbing furniture and all the multiplied domestic processes which our grandmothers knew of," and then adds: "I will venture to say that our grandmothers in a week went over every movement that any gymnast has invented, and that the powers of life do not go on."

"Would it not be quite as cheerful and less expensive a process," she asks, "if young girls from early life developed the muscles in sweeping, dusting, ironing, rubbing furniture and all the multiplied domestic processes which our grandmothers knew of?" and then adds: "I will venture to say that our grandmothers in a week went over every movement that any gymnast has invented, and that the powers of life do not go on."

MISS KELLOGG'S ARMS.

Here is a hint that women with thin arms would do well to take. It is said to be really a fact that Clara Louise Kellogg, the singer, when a young girl, was much annoyed by the attenuated appearance of her arms. A lacquerer began to do evening dress at her crowded concert. Some one recommended a brisk use of the broom, which she did, and lo! the arms were round, plump members as the reward of her labor. If a thin, listless girl, with a dull eye and skin, can be persuaded to try the "broom cure," she will be astonished to find what a beautifier it surely is.

ADVICE ON HOUSE-FURNISHINGS.

In the matter of wallpaper Mrs. Stowe gives advice for very artistic and cheerful effects, and now that summer is drawing to a close these hints will be very useful to turn them. "All you want of a paper," says Mrs. Stowe, "is to make a groundwork to throw out your pictures, and other matters, and to reflect a pleasant tone of light." She further bids us beware of cold blue grays. If we must have this tint to harmonize with carpet or furniture, let us choose a light blue, such as used at evening in the clouds. Better than all," she declares, "for the room where the family is gathered, is a paper with a buff or cream color, which produces warm yellowish reflections, that will almost make you think the sun is shining in gold rays. Not a bright light, but a cheerful in the evening, and the color of the old-fashioned zeffereiro rose, which must have been very like some of our beautiful snow ones of today, she commends for cheer and brightness."

She also commends a color which was then called maroon, a rich deep crimson, and which is brighter bits of the same and a dash here and there of heaven's own blue, in draperies and bric-a-brac would make a lovely motif for a family room.

The time when Mrs. Stowe writes, we must remember, were the days of abominations in the way of carpets with gaudy medallions and impossible flowers and stiff sets of plain furniture, generally covered with green rep, upon which walked and sat young men and women with enormous and flowing ringlets, and yet, in spite of this, she conjures up the loveliest rooms imaginable.

TERESA URREA.

The Unlettered Mexican Girl Who Claims to Heal the Sick. (CONTINUED TO THE TIMES.)

If, as Carlyle says, "matter exists only spiritually and to represent some idea and body it forth," then Teresa Urrea, the saint of Cabora, embodies charity, love, self-abnegation and all those cardinal virtues which pulpits orators praise. This picturesque "maravillosa sanadora," believing that all aspirations should be utilitarian in their scheme, she has made her harmonies regardless of man's creed.

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She uses her mesmerism influence with

a grand disregard of its power, otherwise than as a measure of relief to her patients. If a nervous subject falls into her arms when she touches her hands she smilingly restores her, not knowing, perhaps, the danger in this state of comatose.

From whence comes her influence? Asked of the maimed and worshipping multitude that flocks about her. There is nothing supernatural about it, any more than all electrobiology is mysterious, and all self-sacrificing and noble purpose, hyperphysical as coming from God, the center, love.

The Catholic the Protestant, the seifer—who has only nature for religion, the earth for church, sky for dome and birds for choir—all wish to know how she does it. She gives freely and without recompense, her time, her strength, her pity, her skill. That crowd-hungry desire to see anything noble in such a self-effacement and honesty of purpose makes us realize how the Nazarine's condemnation fell upon the Pharisees and the Jews' also upon Him for approaching the woman of Samaria.

STORY OF THE INSURRECTION. This exiled "saint" seems to be the embodiment of simplicity, and to look into her mysterious dark eyes one would never think her capable of instigating an insurrection. Honest chroniclers say indeed that she was only indirectly responsible for the massacre in Northern Mexico. A lacquerer began to do evening dress at her crowded concert. Some one recommended a brisk use of the broom, which she did, and lo! the arms were round, plump members as the reward of her labor. If a thin, listless girl, with a dull eye and skin, can be persuaded to try the "broom cure," she will be astonished to find what a beautifier it surely is.

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charity and devotion as an impious attempt to rival the miracles of Revelation, and threaten to excommunicate any who apply to her?

THE SAINTS FOLLOWING. Here I must relate a little incident—the good priests will pardon my characterizing it as a funny one. Early one morning recently forty afflicted "poor" presented themselves at the church.

"You have forbidden us to apply to Santa Teresa. We have respected your authority; and now we come to you that you may heal us," quoth a contumacious old man much afflicted with sores.

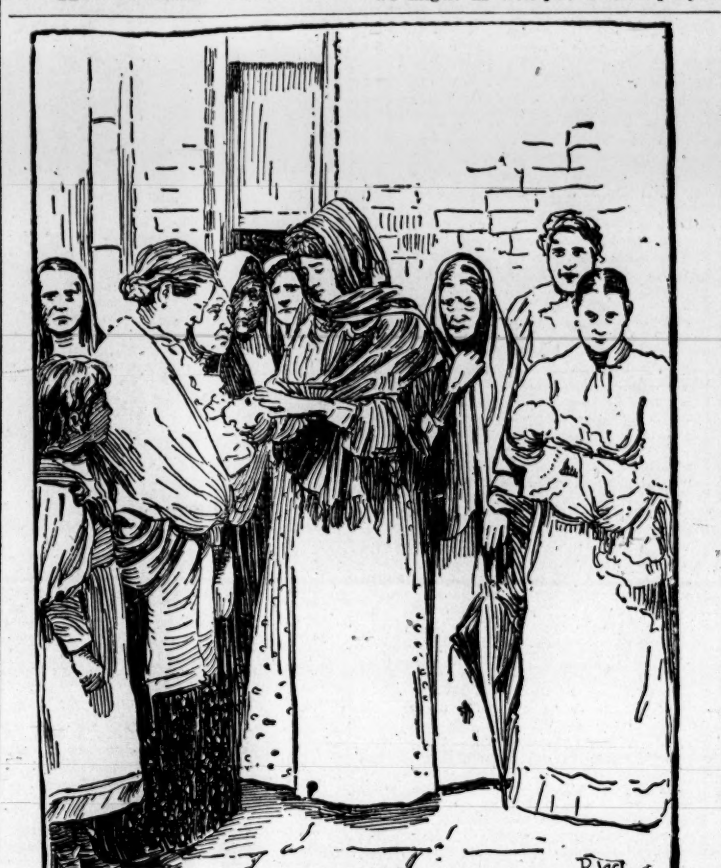
"But I did not promise to cure your infirmities," cried the honest padre.

"But you said Teresa's work was of the devil; yours is of God. Cure us. Surely the devil's power is not greater than God's," importuned a distorted paralytic.

"I can do nothing of myself for you. Go pray, and make offerings," enjoined the priest.

"But we suffer," several cried in chorus. "If you have no help from heaven, we pray you to give us money to go to a physician that we may be relieved. Teresa takes no money from us, and gives us of tortillas all that we can eat, but the medicos must be paid. Give us money."

A COURT OF SUFFERERS. If the philosophy of the gospel does not include charity and mercy, then we might as well put written prayers



HEALING THE SICK.

of Tomochic are Mexicans, not Tarahumars—impelled by oppression and poverty, fanaticism and dark eyes, one would never think her capable of instigating an insurrection. Honest chroniclers say indeed that she was only indirectly responsible for the massacre in Northern Mexico. A lacquerer began to do evening dress at her crowded concert. Some one recommended a brisk use of the broom, which she did, and lo! the arms were round, plump members as the reward of her labor. If a thin, listless girl, with a dull eye and skin, can be persuaded to try the "broom cure," she will be astonished to find what a beautifier it surely is.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# Wal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

ballad, "Gift of Gifts," having, by its melody and technical strength, gained for its pretty author justly deserved praise.

Miss Gary has won many laurels. At the Chicago fair she was awarded the highest medal and diploma for her composition, a march fantasia, "La Promesa de Hespera a Colon." ("The Promise of Hesperus to Columbus.") This prize is a handsome silver cast, designed by the noted sculptor, Augustus St. Gaudens. These first awards have only reached her when she was just now beginning all this while making up its mind what to choose. During the exposition the young composer was showered with honors.

Inheriting her talent from both sides of the house, her mother tells how when only 3 years of age, a tiny Willmuth would go to the piano and beg to be allowed to "play the music that came from the skies." At the age of 5, because of this magnificent gift, she was given a piano, and at 7, she was performing in public at a concert of her teacher's.

Born in Galveston, Texas, there Miss Gary has always lived, and until recently, when with her parents she moved to Washington city to settle permanently, her father, Col. Thomas A. Gary, a fine resident, just long purchased a fine residence in P. Morton.

Miss Gary is a favorite in official circles, at the court and in the White House with Mrs. Cleveland by the latter's personal invitation.

Is consumption curable? This question is one which has asked thousands of times and never satisfactorily answered until the present time.

The best medical writers have always agreed heretofore that the "progress of tubercular consumption is almost unfavorable." They have always agreed, too, that catarrh is liable to run into bronchitis, and bronchitis into consumption, so that people afflicted with catarrh and bronchitis should be careful to prevent it.

To all afflicted with any lung trouble or weakness of the chest, the most important of the utmost importance. Once convinced that recovery may be expected, courage returns, vitality increases and the chances of a cure are enhanced.

For centuries physicians have been trying to heal diseases of the lungs through the stomach, filling it with drugs, poisoning the blood by the absorption of all sorts of sedative and deleterious remedies, and attempting to renew and build up the system by overtaxing the stomach and other organs of digestion and assimilation, neglecting the fact that the wasting process of consumption is still interrupted. The result of all labors has been the universal conclusion that consumption is incurable.

A new and remarkable discovery, however, has been made, and a remedy and method of treatment perfected and applied, which is revolutionizing all hitherto accepted theories and conclusions, and now it is well known and absolutely demonstrated that consumption can be cured positively, and that, too, without a trip to Germany or Japan or any other distant country for treatment, but right here in Los Angeles, at the Koch Medical Institute, No. 529 South Broadway, where Drs. Ballard and Whitman have, by their wonderful discoveries, been successful in curing consumption and in saving the lives of those supposed to be doomed and given up as incurable by physicians boasting of reputations second to none in the profession.

The scientific discoveries by Prof. Koch in Berlin have established the fact that consumption, whether resulting from a sudden outbreak of the disease without any apparent cause, or from hereditary tendencies, or from extension of catarrh and bronchitis, as a sequel of a gripe or pneumonia, or, in fact, from whatever cause it may have been developed, it is, nevertheless, due to the presence and rapid development of microscopic germs called tubercle bacilli.

It is also an established scientific fact that when these bacilli are present there is no cure for the disease, consumption, unless they are destroyed, and further that they never disappear of themselves, nor upon any of the ordinary and unscientific methods of treatment, the administration of remedies into the stomach or by inhalation, but they must be destroyed by the presence in the blood of some substance destructive to their particular germs.

Numerous remedies have been originated and tried, such as the injection into the blood of serum, lymph, and chemical, all with the hope of destroying the bacilli.

Prof. Koch discovered a product from the bacilli themselves, which he found to be destructive to the life of the germ, but not to the life of the patient, and many years of experimenting and study have been necessary to produce from the product which he named "tuberculin," a remedy which would be safe for the patient and at the same time effective in destroying the germ.

The culmination of all this experimenting has at last been reached, and a preparation called "improved tuberculin" is now prepared by Drs. Ballard and Whitman, and used under their own supervision at the Koch Medical Institute, which is absolutely safe and harmless to the patient, and at the same time does constitute a cure of consumption.

The cure of consumption is shown by the removal of the symptoms of the disease and the repair of the intricate caused by it in the lungs and to the general health. Knowing, as we now do, that consumption results from the presence of bacilli in the lungs, which are found by the microscope in the sputa, further proof of the cure of the disease is obtained when the microscopic examination demonstrates the entire absence of the bacilli. It is then known that the cause has been removed and that the cure is complete.

It is now unnecessary that over one-third of the population of this country should be caused by this most dreadful of all diseases, consumption. Any one by applying in time can be cured. If apparently afflicted with consumption, by seeking treatment in time, the dreadful consumption may be prevented, and suffering and expense saved.

Consultants in the cure of consumption are the lady of the house gets full control of domestic affairs, you will soon see her coming in over her husband in an alarming manner. Just limit her

Having made her mark so young in musical circles, Miss Gary is quite sure to advance as she has a chance to develop her talent, and it is safe to predict that her name will be heard in the future, both far and wide.

CAROLYN HALSTED.

A Dominic Talks of Old Madrid. (New York Star.) "Miriam, the Old Madrid," was the subject yesterday of a sermon by the Rev. S. A. Sammis of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. Sammis is a bachelor. His remarks caused the spinster in the front pews to beam with pleasure. The preacher said: "I have no sympathy for those wealthy gentlemen who will go out into the woods and pick up an isolated prince or a God-forsaken duke and bestow large sums of money upon them for their thankless and ungrateful conduct. They find when it is too late the mistake they have made, and then expect the sympathy which no one has for them."

Mr. Sammis told of the part Miriam played in the finding of Moses. He spoke of the Egyptian Princess, who was, he held, an old maid, in taking care of the Hebrew child. "If she had been one of our new women, she would have had a peckle dog with a fine coat spangled with buttons in her arms, and Moses would have stood no chance at all."

"Next," said the dominie, "we find Miriam with the children of Israel in the desert. After her triumphal song she was made a prophetess. Had results come of it. She became ambitious. Then she became jealous of her brother, then slanderous, and was finally punished by being afflicted with leprosy. Here is a striking lesson. Give a woman too much power and you will repent it. Universal suffrage would be an excellent thing were it not for this."

MAUD MASON AUSTIN. How meets Mexico any uprising or massing, political, ecclesiastical or incidental? Soldiers were sent to the mountains to suppress the rebellion. Teresa from the pulpit as a heretic with a sword and a dagger, and denounced the rebellion. But the people were much incensed, the good padre betook himself to Guerrero in high dudgeon and notified the authorities that the Tomochitecos were a revolt.

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power a little, and all will go on pleasantly; but give her complete control, and that settles it."

Prince Roland Bonaparte is a book lover, and in his superb home on Avenue d'Iena are 1,800,000 volumes. The library is clean, light, airy, and is protected by an empty chamber with fire extinguishing apparatus directly underneath.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. A Few Words About Remedies. Consumption Can Be Cured. A Treatment Which is Working Wonders, Saving Lives, and Curing Consumption.

Is consumption curable? This question is one which has asked thousands of times and never satisfactorily answered until the present time.

The best medical writers have always agreed heretofore that the "progress of tubercular consumption is almost unfavorable." They have always agreed, too, that catarrh is liable to run into bronchitis, and bronchitis into consumption, so that people afflicted with catarrh and bronchitis should be careful to prevent it.

To all afflicted with any lung trouble or weakness of the chest, the most important of the utmost importance. Once convinced that recovery may be expected, courage returns, vitality increases and the chances of a cure are enhanced.

For centuries physicians have been trying to heal diseases of the lungs through the stomach, filling it with drugs, poisoning the blood by the absorption of all sorts of sedative and deleterious remedies, and attempting to renew and build up the system by overtaxing the stomach and other organs of digestion and assimilation, neglecting the fact that the wasting process of consumption is still interrupted. The result of all labors has been the universal conclusion that consumption is incurable.

A new and remarkable discovery, however, has been made, and a remedy and method of treatment perfected and applied, which is revolutionizing all hitherto accepted theories and conclusions, and now it is well known and absolutely demonstrated that consumption can be cured positively, and that, too, without a trip to Germany or Japan or any other distant country for treatment, but right here in Los Angeles, at the Koch Medical Institute, No. 529 South Broadway, where Drs. Ballard and Whitman have, by their wonderful discoveries, been successful in curing consumption and in saving the lives of those supposed to be doomed and given up as incurable by physicians boasting of reputations second to none in the profession.

The scientific discoveries by Prof. Koch in Berlin have established the fact that consumption, whether resulting from a sudden outbreak of the disease without any apparent cause, or from hereditary tendencies, or from extension of catarrh and bronchitis, as a sequel of a gripe or pneumonia, or, in fact, from whatever cause it may have been developed, it is, nevertheless, due to the presence and rapid development of microscopic germs called tubercle bacilli.

It is also an established scientific fact that when these bacilli are present there is no cure for the disease, consumption, unless they are destroyed, and further that they never disappear of themselves, nor upon any of the ordinary and unscientific methods of treatment, the administration of remedies into the stomach or by inhalation, but they must be destroyed by the presence in the blood of some substance destructive to their particular germs.

Numerous remedies have been originated and tried, such as the injection into the blood of serum, lymph, and chemical, all with the hope of destroying the bacilli.

Prof. Koch discovered a product from the bacilli themselves, which he found to be destructive to the life of the germ, but not to the life of the patient, and many years of experimenting and study have been necessary to produce from the product which he named "tuberculin," a remedy which would be safe for the patient and at the same time effective in destroying the germ.

The culmination of all this experimenting has at last been reached, and a preparation called "improved tuberculin" is now prepared by Drs. Ballard and Whitman, and used under their own supervision at the Koch Medical Institute, which is absolutely safe and harmless to the patient, and at the same time does constitute a cure of consumption.

The cure of consumption is shown by the removal of the symptoms of the disease and the repair of the intricate caused by it in the lungs and to the general health. Knowing, as we now do, that consumption results from the presence of bacilli in the lungs, which are found by the microscope in the sputa, further proof of the cure of the disease is obtained when the microscopic examination demonstrates the entire absence of the bacilli. It is then known that the cause has been removed and that the cure is complete.

It is now unnecessary that over one-third of the population of this country should be caused by this most dreadful of all diseases, consumption. Any one by applying in time can be cured. If apparently afflicted with consumption, by seeking treatment in time, the dreadful consumption may be prevented, and suffering and expense saved.

Consultants in the cure of consumption are the lady of the house gets full control of domestic affairs, you will soon see her coming in over her husband in an alarming manner. Just limit her

Having made her mark so young in musical circles, Miss Gary is quite sure to advance as she has a chance to develop her talent, and it is safe to predict that her name will be heard in the future, both far and wide.

MAUD MASON AUSTIN.



## THE MORNING SERMON.

## OUT OF EGYPT.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)  
BY REV. IRVING MELROY,  
Archdeacon of Waverly, Waterloo, Iowa.

(Through the Newspaper Sermon Association.)

"That it might be fulfilled, which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet saying, out of Egypt have I called my son."—St. Matthew, ii, 15.

Moses' picture of "The Repose in Egypt" has always a strange fascination for me. In the foreground, the Sphinx, the virgin mother lies asleep, with the infant Jesus slumbering upon her breast. At its feet sits Joseph, her husband, by his little campfire. All about them is the quiet of the night, illumined by the myriad of Egyptian stars. The changeless Sphinx looks over with questioning eyes across the desert—the type of the patient philosophy of all the past ages, that questioned and was questioned, and never could answer—while enfolded in its arms, so near to its heart, lies the solution of all the mysteries that have stirred the minds of men since the world began. Jesus, the Light, no longer the formula of the philosophic systems, but the living personality; the Being, helpless yet protected by human love, yet the one who is to fulfill the types of all the past, and revealing God and God's will to men, open for them the mysteries which enshroud the future. It is the image of the past guarding unwittingly the living present, and the promise of the future in the person of one who is to make that future a present reality for humankind.

Egypt had been for Israel what it was now to be for Jesus, the true son, a temporary place of refuge and safety in time of trouble and danger. God never intended Israel and his people to remain there, he had provided some better thing for them than anything Egypt represented, though Israel was not to gain it without trial and sorrow. He never intended that Jesus should remain there, Egypt was the refuge until the time should come when he could begin to struggle for the promised reward, and through temptation, danger and suffering, and the bitter gate of death, resistor heaven and draw his people after him.

Egypt is the type of all that is good in this world, and of much that is evil. It was the land where human science had reached its highest development. Its achievements stand today the wonder and admiration of the world. Its workmen have passed away, the laws and processes have been forgotten—were forgotten when Moses played in his boyhood about the halls of Pharaoh's palaces. The results remain. We call this "the age of invention." We pride ourselves on the discoveries we make in the domains of science, yet we are only rediscovering what had been forgotten when Israel was in Egypt. The old histories of Egypt told of many things which were regarded as wild dreams and extravagant imaginings until the telegraph and telephone proved their verity. The mural paintings of Egyptian tombs presented strange forms of objects unknown until the invention and application of steam showed their meaning; and the oldest book in the world, Job, may be interpreted in part by our knowledge of the locomotive. But neither Israel nor Jesus were to be made of scientific power and God called them out of Egypt, where it was entombed for others to rediscover and apply.

Egypt was the home of all that was best in human philosophy and wisdom. Thither journeyed the wise men of other lands and studied at the feet of Egypt's priesthood the rudiments of art and philosophy and the mysteries which enshrouded the knowledge of God, following them to their highest development and becoming wise therein; and in their own lands, learned like Moses in "all the wisdom of the Egyptians," established the schools of philosophy at which we wonder today. But the son of God, Israel or Jesus, was not to be the founder of a school of philosophy, therefore God called him out of Egypt. Egypt was the home of the military power, as of the civil government of the world; the God called his son out of these, for his was not to be a temporal kingdom.

It was the home of luxury and ease, the abode of misery, wretchedness, superstition, sin. God called his son out of it all, out of the good as well as the evil, because he had some better thing in store for him; not because these things were useless or evil, or being evil could not be reformed, but because they were not the purpose for which he had chosen Abraham and his seed and sent his only son.

It is so with us—with God's sons of every age. He is continually calling us out of Egypt. Egypt is good, but God has better things in store and to them He calls us. A way from Egypt is that Canaan of promise, the land of rest, peace and plenty, and that Palestine, where work for God is to be done, and where, in doing God's work, man works best for himself and for humanity.

There was a time when men fancied that science, art, philosophy and the higher things of life, as well as luxury and ease, and the sin of the lower life, were opposed to God and godliness. Men recognized now that these are the highest and best, as well as the lowest and worst, with which man, as man, can busy himself. The man who is a mere piece of human mechanism, whose mind is closed to the knowledge of God, of his promises, of his wishes and love, may well strive to attain the highest, or the lowest forms of human ambition; men will talk of him, the future may remember him—he will have had his reward. But God's son has another vocation. God's voice comes to him in the busy mart and calls him, not because he is doing a wrong thing, but because he has a soul capable of higher things and because God has an eternity to bestow upon him of which He would place the beginning in his hands.

God's call reaches the student in his cell, the artist at his work, the scientist, the philosopher, not to reprove them for their chosen occupation, but to show them, because of their kinship with his love, a more excellent way to do them. He strives to fasten their attention, not on the stone Sphinx that represents the height of human achievement, but on Jesus, who is the light and life of men. And they who heed that call, who rise above the merely human in their aims, who have more than lay hold on eternal life. They learn how best to apply their previous wisdom and attain to the heights of God's call. Out of the Egypt of his day he came to call God's son to serve him, and applied "all the wisdom of the Egyptians," all their military skill, all their wise civil forms to the training, governing and sanitary regulations of that son, with the result that all the wisdom of the past thirty-four centuries has been unable to improve upon most of his legislation for Israel's benefit.

It is always so. The business man who comes out of his Egypt at God's call and learns of Him, goes back to his business with some things that other business men do not have; things that affect himself in the conduct of his business, and that sustain him in his trials and reverses. The philosopher who heeds God's call to him carries into his philosophy a wisdom not born of men that changes the stony stare

of the Sphinx into the gaze of intelligence, wonder and praise. The scientist finds the power of God behind the motions of matter, and the knowledge of the divine alchemist mingling the lowest and the highest. Every one finds paths opening for him beyond the limits of finite reason and knowledge, that, like Israel, lead to the better land; that, like Jesus, asleep in his mother's arms, are pledges of future advancement and of a knowledge and life that are unending.

God's call is a personal one—a father's loving call to his son, bidding him leave that which has its limits in favor of that which is unlimited; a call out of all that is bounded by human finiteness into that whose only limit is God/Himself. True, it is a call to service that means toil, trial, difficulty, danger, where the heart may often turn longingly back to the "deserts of Egypt"—intellectual or physical indulgence; but it is a service that has thrown over it the protection of His providence, and the guidance of His angel, and around it the safeguards of His law, defining the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges and blessings. It is a call which sets us free from the bondage of this world as Israel's set them free from the brick-making and taskmaster's and the terror of their Egyptian bondage.

Seven hundred and fifty years before Christ, Hosea recorded this call of God with his own words, "Because He loved Him," God loved us, and called us out of our Egypt into the purer life of His service, into the promised land of His rest.

O man, busied with the brickmaking of this world, harassed by taskmaster's weary with the unprofitable hunt for the stubble that shall make your work hang together, God is calling you lovingly. There are better things than dollars, nobler aims than to gain a competence, O thou who are steeped in self, to whom everything must murmur of benefit, God calls you, his son, out of your luxury of self-pleasing to the life of service, to the life of love, to the life of God.

There is in you, as there was in Israel, the living personality and the possibility of all the future—aluminum, it may be, in the infant at the Sphinx. God calls to waken it—the divine implanted in you—because he loves you and because the divine in you is capable of divine life. Will you hear and answer? Will you come out of the Egypt in which you are buried, whatever it may be, and learn of Him? Will you fulfill your destiny as the son of God and live? Or must you be like the stone Sphinx, cold, changeless, ever looking out with unmoved eyes, while the shifting sands pile up with the threat of burial, darkness and oblivion.

What do you lose if you heed the call? Ah, rather what will you not gain if you answer? Divine guidance, divine protection, the everlasting arms about your person, the love of God, the life of God, the entrance into His home when this life draws to its close, when the things of this world fade and decay, and you are ready for fruition, faith for knowledge, time for eternity, darkness for light and self for God.

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## MANY PULPIT VOICES

## RELIGIOUS THOUGHT AND PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

An Epitome of the Sermons of the Week, Delivered by Leading Clergymen, Priests, Prelates, Religious Teachers and Professors of the Christian Faith.

(COMPILED FOR THE TIMES.)  
THAT TYPICAL FEELING. The weariness of one man will make others weary. Timidity is infectious. Drones spread their disease.—(Rev. C. H. Fitzwilliam, Baptist, Pittsburgh.)

HURRAH AND HALLELUJAH. Hurrah and hallelujah mean very little unless accompanied by an intelligent appreciation of the principles of government and religion.—(Rev. W. H. Temple, Congregationalist, Seattle, Wash.)

THE KEY TO HEAVEN. Only one key can open heaven's door. That key is personal faith. Every man must use it for himself.—(Rev. Dr. Holmes, Baptist, Terre Haute, Ind.)

CUBA. The time has come when something must be done, when Cuba must not only be completely civilized, but Christianized and converted.—(Rev. R. S. Martin, Methodist, Chicago.)

MORAL SENSE. There is a moral sense in every breast which will assert itself against the wrong when that wrong is pointed out.—(Rev. J. H. Hartman, Baptist, Cleveland, O.)

INDEPENDENCE. The country is about to enter upon a difficult campaign. The lesson to be learned is this: "Be courageous enough to do your own thinking."—(Rev. C. R. Elliot, Unitarian, Boston.)

POWER. Spiritual power differs from any other species of dynamics in that it is not an imperial force, but God himself operating in and through the individual.—(Rev. A. W. Spooner, Presbyterian, Camden, N. J.)

DECEPTION. Men have become so clever in the art of deceiving and in giving to their fellows the sham for the real that they even try to deceive God.—(Rev. A. C. Hurst, Methodist, Chicago.)

HEAVEN AND EARTH. Heaven and earth are in actual juxtaposition. There are no longer two places, but one place, called by either name of new heaven or new earth. Earth is heaven and heaven is earth.—(Rev. W. T. McElveen, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.)

THE UNSEEN WORLD. Go where you please in any realm of thought that those works that survive are those that speak to the human heart of the beauties of the unseen world.—(Rev. John R. Allen, Methodist, Dallas.)

LABOR AND CAPITAL. There must be no war between labor and capital, for they are Siamese twins—the life of one depends upon the life of the other. Each class has certain rights that must be jealously guarded.—(Rev. J. Goodwin, Methodist, San Francisco.)

THE DOORS TO GOD'S HOUSE. Every soul that seeks entrance to the kingdom of God finds it through one of four doors—the doors of the mind, the conscience, the will and the affections. These should be the chief points of entrance.—(Rev. W. P. Hellings, Baptist, Omaha.)

MANHOOD. The first and best service we can render a community is to be men. No man should allow himself to be biased by party interest so as to set aside the claims of truth, justice, purity and honor.—(Rev. V. D. Williams, Congregationalist, San Francisco.)

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. There is no Bible miracle so wonderful to me as the American revolution. The people were so poor and so few, and it was a most audacious thing to break away from King George. No army, no navy, no money.—(Rev. Myron Reed, Independent, Denver.)

CATHOLICISM. History—verifies

the claim that the Catholic church has ever been the greatest agent in the cause of education. It built schools, academies and universities in the days of darkness, and it continues the same good work in every land.—(Rev. William J. Dalton, Catholic, Kansas City.)

AIMS OF CHRISTIANITY. The end and aim of Christianity are not reached when man beholds it with an intelligent look. It must pervade the soul, form a part of self, make him a new creature, else it proves a dry and barren formality.—(Rev. P. G. Sieger, Lutheran, Lancaster, Pa.)

SELFISHNESS. No great race of men has ever been born out of selfishness. We will never know what the American can be in human life until we will upon men and women to be unselfish and do something for the interest of others.—(Rev. L. W. Sprague, Unitarian, Boston.)

DIVINE BOOKS. We have two divine books, nature and the Bible. Each has its human exposition. That of nature is called science; that of the Bible theology. The books have one author and many expositors. The books having one author must agree. The expositions, having many authors, may disagree.—(Bishop Fowler, Methodist, Minneapolis.)

DRESS. Dress was not man's invention. It was not an accommodation to the necessities of climate as much as to the necessities created by sin. Whether in Africa or in America, the extent to which a person is covered is more a matter of morals than climate.—(Rev. G. W. Chaffant, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.)

LITERATURE. It is dangerous to think of the enormous number of books that are turned out every year. A man could not read the names of all the books in the world in the short period of life allotted him, much less read the contents of the books themselves.—(Rev. W. E. Griffin, Congregationalist, Ithaca, N. Y.)

HOPE. Rob a nation of its hope, and you make it look into the future with nothing but distrust, for you have killed it. Rob a man of hope, and he will be better for him, for his hope will be hanged about his neck and he will be cast into the sea.—(Rev. C. R. East, Unitarian, Kansas City.)

DANGER AT HOME. We have as much or more to fear from Americans who love money and pleasure more than they love God than we have from foreigners. Some of the strongest advocates of a holy Sabbath are foreigners, while some of those who are endeavoring to break down its sanctity are native Americans.—(Rev. U. F. Swengel, Evangelist, Philadelphia.)

FAITH. Faith is the mainspring of all human endeavor in the material as well as the spiritual realm. Faith in the integrity of our fellow-men is at the foundation of business effort. Faith in the goodness and mercy and wise laws of the powerful Creator are at the foundation of our religious belief.—(Rev. Charles Morris, Episcopal, Evanville, Ind.)

TEMPERANCE AND WELFARE. The bodies as well as the souls of the people need our compassion. Their temporal as much as their spiritual condition demands our service, and in a hundred practical ways. In hospitals as well as in churches, in food and clothing as well as in sermons and sacraments, we must have compassion on the multitude.—(Rev. Dr. Cartwright, Methodist, Brooklyn.)

THE SINGLE SIN. The man will go down over and under some one temptation, while he is like a wall of adamant under all others. Conscious of our strength of will, as a rule we are disgusted to find ourselves on our backs, floored again and again by that one sin which has repeatedly laid us low.—(Rev. George D. Baker, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.)

Celibacy. Single life is infinitely better than unhappy marriage. Notice how blessed and noble a single life may be. Look at Miss Nightingale and Frances Willard. Celibacy often facilitates one's life work. It is abundantly justified when its motive is the hallowed memory of a departed one.—(Rev. A. G. Hutchins, Presbyterian, Cleveland.)

POVERTY AND VIRTUE. The crowd that followed the divine Master was of the common people—the poor and the simple hearted, the meek and the lowly. Such was it in old times; so it is today. We desire to meet with piety, with faith, with Christianity, it is generally necessary to look for it among the poor.—(Rev. Joseph Nunan, Catholic, Los Angeles.)

THOROUGHNESS. No one can enjoy his vocation unless he aims at thoroughness in his work. The finished product affords deep satisfaction. Thoroughness is needful for success everywhere. None has a right to palm off cheap or imperfect work upon any one. To do so is to commit robbery against God, against man, against oneself.—(Rev. J. O. Haarvig, Congregationalist, Lynn, Mass.)

BOSSISM. A government of the people, for the people and by the people is a most noble motto, and we live it on rare occasions. But in the main, though the declaration has been in force a century and a quarter, in most commonwealths it is still a vergerment of the bosses, for the bosses and by the bosses.—(Rev. N. Lucock, Methodist, Pittsburgh.)

SELF-MADE MEN. Self-made men are always more efficient than artificial men, made such by their surroundings. A life that rises to great and masterful prominence by the force of its own will and the wise direction of its own powers, is a nobler life on the moral plane than that of a being made perfect at once, even by the will of God.—(Rev. E. L. Rexford, Universalist, Columbus, O.)

HEAVEN. The kingdom of heaven is a state of eternal self denial, which means love of God and the neighbor. It is a state of active self unconscious usefulness. All other beings are best fitted for it by having the love of God and the neighbor established within them through the activities and uses of this world. The shortest way to the kingdom of heaven lies in the successful effort to keep the divine laws of love, justice and right uppermost and supreme in all the varied experiences of life.—(Rev. John Goddard, Swedenborgian, Cincinnati.)

THE LIQUOR QUESTION. There is more importance in debased manhood than in debased coinage. Neither of the two great parties has ever discovered this. The most important question before the people today is the liquor traffic. Reason shows it is a shame for the politicians to ignore this question out of pure covetousness. The greatest battle to be fought in America is the battle against rum.—(Rev. Cortland Myers, Baptist, Brooklyn.)

PERSONALITY. We need to distinguish between a person and an office. A man's personality persists through many offices. Governor Cleveland was a Sheriff, a Mayor, a Governor. He is now a President. The offices change, but the man abides. He was a citizen many years before he was President, and let us hope that he will be a citizen many years after he ceases to be President.—(Rev. O. P. Gifford, Baptist, Brookline, Mass.)

NATIONAL WELFARE. If this nation is to endure, it must be loyal to God, who caused it to exist and whose blessing has thus far prospered it. Honesty, morality and industry must make themselves felt. The rich must not oppress the poor and the poor must not fight those who are despised. The Sabbath day must be honored and the liquor traffic must be controlled.—(Rev. W. R. Goodwin, Methodist, San Francisco.)

PREDESTINATION. The Methodist church believes the Bible and everything in it, and predestination is as clearly taught in the Bible as sanctification. It is not, however, a Methodist doctrine in the same sense that sanctification is. Sanctification is one of our distinctive doctrines and pre-

destination is one of our neglected doctrines. Calvinistic churches emphasize predestination and neglect sanctification. It may be as wrong to neglect one as the other.—(Rev. C. R. Lamar, Methodist, Galveston.)

THE COMING CRISIS. I believe that there is an impending national crisis and that the call of the hour is for the largest wisdom. There is a larger question than the merchandise of our silver and gold. It is that of simple honesty and personal and national integrity. It is the supremacy of the nation, the preservation of comity between the varied sections of our land and the preaching of love, not hate.—(Rev. Almon Gunnison, Universalist, Worcester, Mass.)

KIND WORDS. A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One early glance casts a gloom over the household, while, a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so do kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions make glad the home, where peace and blessing dwell.—(Rev. T. F. Stauffer, Reformed Church, Lincoln, Neb.)

INDOLENCE. A lazy man has no place in a position of trust, and I never heard of God honoring a man in laziness. If David had been a lazy officeholder, we never would have had the book of Psalms. Every one who succeeds in any phase of life must always keep going on. The Lord helps those who help themselves, but he isn't going to do anything for you if you can do for yourself.—(Rev. A. L. Scarborough, Methodist, San Antonio, Tex.)

INFIDELITY. Instability of thought and character is the base of much infidelity. The unanchored boat drifts, the unsettled mind floats about on every shifting tide of thought or feeling. One of the characteristics of our youth is instability. Youth is not apt to be weighed. It has a thousand graces, but one of its graces is instability of thought. Hence young men are peculiarly open to the temptation to drift away from safe religious moorings.—(Rev. C. B. Mitchell, Methodist, Kansas City.)

INDIVIDUALITY. Diversity is a law of life. Of millions of blades of grass, we could not find two exactly alike. In a forest of oak, among all the millions of leaves, we could not find two that would resemble each other perfectly. There is the same law in human nature. Of all the people who have ever lived on this earth no two persons were just alike. There is a remarkable individuality in human life.—(Rev. W. G. Partridge, Baptist, Cincinnati.)

RICH AND POOR. In society we find two extremes, the very rich and the very poor. The rich God has made the stewards of his earthly goods. He gives to them the ease and the advantages that accompany wealth. On the other hand he has given to the poor his spiritual riches. He tries their souls in the fiery furnace of tribulation, but he has prepared for them a kingdom of glory. As the poor are dependent upon the rich for the necessities of life, so the rich, by the grace of God, are dependent upon the poor for the graces of salvation.—(Rev. W. F. Payne, Episcopalian, Rochester.)

THE WEB OF LIFE. The web of our life is laid in the loom of time to a pattern we do not know, but God knows and our heart is the shuttle. This being struck alternately by joy or sorrow carries back and forth the thread which is light and dark as the pattern needs, and in the end when the garment is held up and all its changing hues glance forth it will be seen that the deep and dark colors were as necessary to beauty as the bright and high ones, and the mystery of life will be unraveled.—(Rev. J. K. Montgomery, Presbyterian, Cincinnati.)

PEACE AND HARMONY. Are not men beginning to see a better way to settle their petty disputes than by submitting them to the capricious judgment of passion? Are not schemes of international arbitration beginning to be discussed by men of the brightest minds occupying the highest position in the nations? Is there not in the universal dissemination of Christianity a time coming when armies shall be disbanded, when forts and national defenses shall be dismantled, and perhaps, turned into Thames embankments; when battleships shall be turned into transports for commerce or travel; when soldiers shall return, bringing back their battle scarred and torn flags and other war trophies and shall hang them up in some Hotel des Invalides to tell of the contests of bygone days? Then in village and valley, in city and country, shall harmony reign.—(Rev. James Price, United Presbyterian, Philadelphia.)

IN getting up a wedding tuxedo, think how many women are tired out: Dress-makers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," milliners—all hard-worked and weary over it. They say nothing of the young lady herself. Sitting or standing all day is the hardest kind of work it gives you no healthy exercise; part of the body is overworked and the rest of it is under-worked. The system grows sluggish; the appetite is poor, the stomach is out of order; the bowels are constipated, you have headaches and dizzy spells. It is impossible for you to take as much out-door exercise in the daylight as you need. The best help you can have in the circumstances is a stimulant laxative medicine like Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They will, as nearly as any medicine can, supply the want of free exercise which is lacking in all indoor work. They cure dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation in a pleasant, gradual, natural way. There is no gripping or weakening effect with the "Pleasant Pellets"; they act surely but gently; they promote liver-action, and give tone and strength to the stomach and intestines to do their own work. When you become regular the "Pellets" can be stopped. You don't have to take them forever. The cure is permanent.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are small sugar-coated granules; agreeable to take. Children like them. If the druggist wants you some other pills that pay him better, just think of what pays you. You will receive a sample package free if you will send your name and address to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, By R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, a book of 1008 large pages, over 300 illustrations, some of them in colors, bound in strong paper covers will be sent to any one for 21 cents in one cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. Over 600,000 copies of this complete family Doctor Book have been sold in cloth binding at regular price of \$1.50.

If We Were Indians and lived perfectly natural lives—if we worked when we felt like it and played when we pleased, none of us would need as

O-P-C  
Old Point Comfort suspensory  
But all men lead artificial lives. They must work hard and always. So a little artificial help is necessary. An O-P-C furnishes the most perfect nerve force and energy. It lessens the nervous force, and gives protection against sudden wrenches, and by stopping strain makes brain work easier and better. Druggists also desire to have it in stock. Write for it, or will get it for you. Book free. Write for it. Made only by BAUER & BLANK, Chicago.

Cor. Third and Main Sts.,  
Over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.  
Private side entrance on Third Street.

BANNING CO., 233 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES.  
Hand-picked, Southfield Wellington Lump Coal, \$10 per ton, delivered.  
Cement and Catalina Island Serpentine and Soapstone.  
Agents for SANTA CATALINA ISLAND; also for W. T. Co's Ocean Recreation Steam ers, Tugs and Pleasure Launches.  
All Medicines at Cut Rates.  
BOSWELL & NOYES DRUG CO., 3rd and Broadway.  
TELEPHONE 8.

**BARKER BROS.,**  
Stimson Block,  
Third and Spring.

**New Goods.**

We would call attention to a few samples in our windows of late arrivals in Fall Furniture. Stylish Up-to-Date Patterns from standard makers.

**BARKER BROS.,**  
Stimson Block,  
Third and Spring.



**Dr. Talcott & Co.**

These Well-known and Reliable Specialists Treat Every Form of Weakness and Diseases of Men Only.

We neither waste our own or patients' time on cases that we know we cannot cure because

**WE NEVER ASK FOR A DOLLAR UNTIL WE CURE YOU.**

You can therefore get an honest opinion of your case by calling at our office, without any charge whatever. We mean this statement emphatically, and it is for everybody. We are specialists for unnatural discharges, secret blood diseases and weaknesses of men and nothing else; Enlarged and Relaxed Veins Cured in One Week; Our Little Book sent securely sealed, free. It contains rules for diet, exercise and sleep for weak men.

**Cor. Third and Main Sts.,**  
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**All Medicines at Cut Rates.**  
**BOSWELL & NOYES DRUG CO.,** 3rd and Broadway.  
TELEPHONE 8.



GREATER  
BARGAINS  
THAN  
EVER.

**FEARFUL  
THE  
SLAUGH-  
TER THIS  
WEEK.**

— Great  
Santa Monica  
Excursion  
Free....

### Domestics, Etc.

5000 yards Shirting Percale 27 inches wide, a nice line of pretty colored figures, selling this week at, yard.....

Indigo Blue Prints, many different styles and figures, stripes, dots and flowers, worth 64c, WIND-UP PRICE.....

Cheviot Shirting, an odd line, about 5 pieces; we wish to close out; they're good, serviceable and worth 85c; WIND-UP PRICE.....

Shirred Dress Gingham in a variety of pretty colored stripes, good width, regular 12 1/2c goods, WIND-UP PRICE.....

Dotted Swisses, big line to close out cheap, come in small and medium dots and figures, regular 12 1/2c and 16c, PRICE NOW.....

Dotted Swiss, a beautifully finished line, dots and figures, very nice cloth, has been selling at 36c and 39c; PRICE NOW.....

5000 yards of Crepe Grenadine, nice summer styles, light and airy, pretty patterns, worth 10c; THIS WEEK ONLY.....

Jacquet Duchesse, similar to a better lawn, beautiful designs and fast colors, worth 16c, WIND-UP PRICE.....

### Sheetings.

10-4 Pequot Bleached Sheet, full width, the best muslin in the market; regular 22 1/2c; LAST CHANCE.....

9-4 Pequot Bleached Sheet; this width more used than any other, suits any size, regular 21c; LAST CHANCE.....

8-4 Pequot Sheet; sells ordinarily at 16c; preferred by some people to wider widths; LAST CHANCE.....

9-4 Bleached Sheet; this is a "hummer," has no brand, but is the best quality, pretty patterns, worth 21c; LAST CHANCE.....

### Sheets, Pillow Cases.

We never stop talking about these goods.

90x90, torn and ironed by hand; made of extra good sheeting; 2-inch hem, next to nothing; will cost you more; LAST CHANCE AT.....

81x90 Fine Hemstitched Sheets, large enough for any bed, torn and ironed by hand; fine muslin; LAST CHANCE.....

Ready-made Pillow Cases, medium size, hand turned, 4 well made of nice muslin; HEMSTITCHED, 1/2 DOZ.....

### Linens, Towels.

The Values here recorded cannot be found every day.

45c Table Damask, a beauty; we have about 10 different designs; extra width, good value at 80c; LAST CHANCE.....

Fine Bleached Table Damask, very wide; an assortment of patterns, which cannot help but please, worth 35c; LAST CHANCE.....

81.00 Grade Table Linen, 72 in. wide, pure linen, superior finish and beautiful patterns; a bargain; THIS WEEK.....

56 in. wide Unbleached Table Linen, extra fine quality, pretty patterns, fine linen, regular 35c goods; LAST CHANCE.....

Turkish Towels, extra good weight, large size, suitable for beach, unbleached, regular 16c grade; NOW, DOZ.....

Fringed Towels, good quality and a big drive, nice size, the 81 1/2c grade and a good value; THIS WEEK ONLY, DOZ.....

Percaleine, fancy watered, very soft, fine quality, regular 35c, sale.....

Cotton Canvas 36 inches wide, good quality, best skirt stiffening, only.....

### Colored Dress Goods.

10 pieces Dress Goods in mixed color combinations and changeable effect, 36 1/2 inches wide, an extra bargain, regular price 35c and 40c; THIS WEEK ONLY.....

15 pieces only, 44-inch, fine Colored Dress Goods, all wool, silk and wool, small stripes and mixtures, extra goods never sold for less than 75c and \$1.00; THIS WEEK ONLY.....

All-wool Albattross, a few pieces left only, pretty evening shades, strictly all wool, same goods marked on pictures at 80c and 75c the yard; to close out this odd line, ONLY, yard.....

Woolen Challies, a line of pretty colors, mostly dark grounds with pretty, bright figures and stripes, goods never sold at less than 35c regularly, to close out, ONLY.....

Linings.

Sealskin, good quality, 36 inches wide, good quality lining, only, yard.....

Fiber Chamols, 70 inches wide, fine quality, regular 12 1/2c grade, sale.....

Percaleine, fancy watered, very soft, fine quality, regular 35c, sale.....

Cotton Canvas 36 inches wide, good quality, best skirt stiffening, only.....

### Black Dress Goods.

10 pieces Black Brocade Mohair, 38 inches wide, extra nice material, good patterns and finely finished material, bought at 27 1/2c; THIS WEEK ONLY.....

6 pieces Black Sicilian Brocade in pretty dora, fine imitation, and heavy able for secret wear and is very serviceable; will not hold dust; worth 47c; THIS WEEK ONLY.....

46-inch Fine Serge, 35c; who ever heard of such an offering? all wool, the texture, handsome finish; this will sell at 35c; to close out, sale; THIS WEEK THOUGH, YD.....

Big bargains in Fine Blacks, fancy wool and mohair mixtures; they're creating a sensation, too, to close out, at \$1 the yard; handsome texture and pretty designs; THIS WEEK ONLY.....

Black Brocade Mohair, strictly all wool, very neat figures and extra good color; will not change with constant wearing, valued at 50c yd; THIS WEEK'S PRICE.....

### Ladies' Underwear, Parapols.

There is to be a carnival of economy in this department this week; every announcement rings with the story of price reductions.

Muslin Gowns made of strong material, yoke, collar, fine imitation, and heavy pretty collar, latest sleeves, 17 different styles; reduced from \$1.50 to.....

Muslin Gowns, were \$1.75; superior finish, elegant trim, empire style, large duchess collar, mandolin sleeves; a beautiful gown; only.....

Fine Jersey Ribbed Vests made of nice Maco cotton, high neck and long sleeves, fine garment for 80c; LAST CHANCE.....

Coraline Cycle Corset, drabs, black and white, best material, laced on hips; best corset for wheel riding and specially adapted for fleshy people; selling at only.....

White China Silk Parapols with 6 1/2-inch ruffles, Parisian dress, fine white handle and ribs; reduced from \$1.00 to.....

Gloria Silk Parapols in black heavy Four-in-One, fine quality, good handles; should be \$1.50; THIS WEEK'S PRICE.....

### Silks.

Come to our Store tomorrow—Monday—and examine these beautiful Silk Novelties at unusually attractive prices.

Fancy Silks, oh so pretty; an endless variety to choose from, Persian, Dresden, Taffetas, Plaids, Stripes, etc.; they are up to date and sold regularly at \$1.25 yd; LAST CHANCE PRICE.....

Black Serge Silks, 24 in. broad, extra heavy and a beautiful fabric, all silk, will not muss or wrinkle, it's a beauty, regularly sells at \$1.00; LAST CHANCE PRICE.....

SURAH SILKS—Haven't said a word about Surahs for some time; can't help it now; we made such a cut we want you to know it; all the new shades, all silk, extra heavy, nice for skirts; regular 90c; ONLY, yard.....

Men's Underwear, etc.

50 doz. Gray Jersey Ribbed Underwear, full finish body, good sleeves and silk bound, a garment that sells at 75c; THIS WEEK'S PRICE.....

MEN'S HALF ROSE—Good medium weight, seamless, Fast Black Sox, good value at 16c; LAST CHANCE PRICE, pair.....

Men's Black Satin Reversible Four-in-One, fine quality, good handles; should be \$1.50; THIS WEEK'S PRICE.....

Men's Figured Lawn String Ties, regular price 35c doz, selling at, doz.....

**NOTICE**—Trains leave River Station Friday morning at 9:15, Arcade Depot 9:30, Winthrop 9:39, University 9:42. Returning, leave Santa Monica 5:35 p.m. The agent at the big Panorama Merry-Go-Round meets our Special at University and will supply everybody with tickets as follows: 3 rides 10c, 5 rides 15c, 10 rides 25c.

**Silvester T. Smith, One of Gould's  
Most Intimate Associates, Gives  
the Sunny Side of His Life—Had  
a Big Heart.**

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

There's the sunny side of a tree where the bark is bright and the dark, shady side where the moss grows. There's the sunny side of a peach where the blush is born and the shady side where the fuzz is found. In San Francisco a woman walks on the sunny side of the street in a shirt waist and a sailor hat, and another walks on the shady side in a seal skin.

Every man has his sunny side and his shady side. The latter, unfortunately, is usually the best known.

"Now, sir," said I. "I am looking for the sunny side of Jay Gould."

"It's all sunny," said the general manager, enthusiastically, as he arose and began to pace the floor. "There never was but one Jay Gould and there never will be another. If he were alive today you would not see all the splendid railways systems of America going to pieces. Out of all this wreck and ruin he would build!"

"Calm yourself, my friend," I said; "the world knows all about Jay Gould, the railway king, but tell me something better, if you can, of Jay Gould, the man."

"Well, then," the railroad man began, "he was a kind and loving husband and father; was extremely gentle with all his employees, save, perhaps, those immediately under him, and the most honest of men."

If it is hard to work for a man who knows more about railways than any other man can ever hope to know, then Mr. Gould was a hard man to work for.

There was nothing I dreaded so much as to have him begin asking questions about the road. I met him at Pueblo once by appointment, and we were joined there by his son and

"You are not feeling well this evening, father," said George after the usual greeting. "Suppose we let business go for a while tonight." "Blank," the young man went on, "are the trout rising in the Gunnison yet?"

"I know," said the elder George, "that Bill's new ship will be away from Billville as he did last year. Surely the crop was good. See what's the matter, son. If the trout is not right make it right. Last year we got ten cars a farm slack riding; now we get but eight and the output has nearly doubled. I don't know what's the matter. They were short of cars at Rustville yesterday. See that that does not occur too often, Mr. Blank."

"I don't know," said the great railroadroader opened his shirt collar and after resting for awhile, asked:

"What's the daily average tomorrow?"

"I explained that I could not answer straight off, but I could ask my clerk and find out."

"All right," he said, "I could find out, only it's well enough to know these things. I suppose it is about

"I looked the matter up upon my return and found that he had guessed it exactly. I was afraid he knew and that's why I did not venture a guess myself.

"Once I asked Mr. Gould why he sold the Rio Grande, it having been at that time seemingly a profitable piece of property.

"Well, I bought it at twenty-two and pretty soon it went up to a dollar and a half. I sold it at twenty-two, along with Gen. Palmer, so I sold it, and," he added, after a brief pause, "pretty soon it was back to twenty-two."

Few men knew Jay Gould better than Silvester T. Smith, who was with

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be the Gould system for many years, but who, after resigning the general managership of the Denver and Rio Grande having made money out of the mines and the railroad, had returned to the city. It should be understood that every word uttered by Mr. Smith on this subject can be accepted without a shade of doubt.

"I can use it," he said, when I began to ask him about his deceased friend. "The public is so thoroughly prejudiced against Jay Gould that what he says will not even be taken seriously."

I insisted that a new story about any one was interesting, especially if it were true, and, being true, it ought to be told.

"If you want my opinion," said the ex-railroad man, "it is that Jay Gould was one of the few truly great men of this age. He was a great and a know-no-man alive or dead who did so much good and got so little credit for doing good. To a certain extent that was his fault. He was so good that he did anything until he had found some way to cover the act up. He did not do charity with a brass band."

Mr. Gould, who had stock objects in his mind, knew which the public knew, was to make money; the other, which the public did not know, was to spend it where it would do the most good in the world. In the '70s there was a great crop failure in Kansas. The farmers had no seed wheat nor money with which they might buy seed wheat. The receivers of the Kansas Pacific Railroad had been furnishing seed wheat to such farmers as had applied for aid, and taking the notes of the unfortunate people, payable when the crop could be raised. At a meeting of the receivers and directors, Mr. Gould being among the latter, the question of explaining their action to the United States government was discussed. The directors agreed that they must go out of the grain and charity business or put

themselves in a tight box. I was a that time manager for the receivers, and when this conclusion had been reached, Mr. Gould turned to me, and said: "I have a question to ask of you, men, said: 'These people must have speed what. You will please furnish it to all who apply, and draw on me per order of the receiver and the notes. We'll get it all back from you.'"

"There were no end of applications," said Mr. Smith. "And I though I would make Mr. Gould squeal for once, but he said: 'I will give you a million dollars a mile of figures on it, he just glanced down at the 'total and said: 'Well, I'm glad we were able to help those people out of their tight box.'"

"You remember," the speaker went on "the great exodus of colored people from

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the South some fifteen years ago. They flooded Kansas City like a pest of grasshoppers and nobody knew what to do with them. They soon became hungry, and disorderly, and in a little while they were almost desperate. Mr. Gould viewed the situation from New York, but even at that distance he foresaw a great calamity if these people were not taken care of. He wrote: "Send those negroes wherever they choose to go!" and closed the message as he had closed many before: "and draw on!"

"I have spent fortunes of Mr. Gould's money and the only comment usually was 'is that all?' Once I said (for I knew he was being imposing upon) 'I hope the people are not deserting Mr. Gould.'"

"Well," he replied, "you'd better help them. They may be."

"Then there were hundreds and hundreds of them. He held almost everywhere a little for him but really big which the public knew nothing about; for only such cases as the shipping of the negroes to the West. Mr. Gould to Mr. Leach, 'as long as they needed it' to ever reach the public ear.

"I remember one day we were coming over the old Kansas Pacific in my car and the train was stopped for a moment and slowed down to receive a message from the operator. When the light train began to whirl away toward the west, the message set me thinking. Mr. Gould was anxious to receive the wire for which we had been flagged, but we waited for some minutes and no message came.

"In a little while I noticed that George, the colored porter, was teetering around the car and grinning like a negro in a melon patch, and said to Mr. Gould: 'The folks must have been George who got the message. Finally the fellow's mirth became so offensive that I called sharply: 'George, what's the matter?'"

"'Matth,' demanded George. Didn't

[illegible]

earnest way and promised to help him if he was consistently so.

"He told me briefly that he wanted to see Mr. Gould—to talk with him personally so that he could say truthfully what he had to say."

"The next morning I went over to the little hotel where Mr. Gould and his party were at breakfast. I told him about the young reporter who had come to see me, and he was immediately promised by informing him that I had promised the young man the personal interview."

"Then, it's all fixed?"

"Yes."

"And when do I show?"

"As soon as you have finished your breakfast," I said, "I'll have had not to laugh. As we passed out into the office of the hotel, I signaled my young man ahead and he approached very close to me. I could easily have seen the boy's embarrassment and offered him his hand, which the poor fellow seemed hardly capable of taking."

"What do you want to see me about, asked the railroad man to help him out. When the reporter spoke

own face seemed to scare him and he started to get up. It was positively painful to hear him.

"I wanted—to—to ask you about the situation, what you consider the situation there. That you intend to do about the—about it?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Gould with a smile. "Now what would you recommend?"

"This little, by play, instead of putting the young man at his ease, had the opposite effect, and filling up like a rubber water bag, the Mr. Gould and the Mr. Devereux."

"Call him back," said Mr. Boland, "the boy is only embarrassed and he must be helped out or he will always be so."

"We tried to call him but he had turned the corner and was lost to us. One of the hotel boys went to bring him back, but returned without the boy. He supposed he had been lost, but he had not yet reached the office."

"Just at that time there was a great deal of guessing as to whether the K. P. was in the city or not. Mr. Devereux, and it was this the reporter wanted to talk about. Mr. Gould had on his mind the great scheme of forming a new party, the K. P. and he put it all away for the time and devoted a half-day to looking for the lost reporter, holding the special at the Hotel Devereux for that purpose. The conductor and the reporter sent up town, but the reporter could not be found. It was a little thing, the feelings and disappointments of a newspaper man, but it was the matter of many such huris in a life time, but it was enough to cause Mr. Gould real distress."

"After talking with the men who were nearest him—and surely they ought to know him best—one is apt to conclude that Jay Gould was at least great enough to do his duty, and to be feeling other happy, and that he derived great pleasure from giving. If he beat the stock gamblers who were after

him, he has earnings. Any man with the same ability and equally industrious. In a new and rapidly developing country might die as fast as the old. The Government has not yet worked out every detail of the railroad business. He could pack equally well a directors' meeting or a hot box. He worked as hard for his three meals a day as any man here. He never knew the general system as well as the general manager, the division better than the division superintendent, the section better than the section boss. He knew the station better than the station master knew it and that is the great secret of his success. Jay Gould was a big man, but he was not the man of the West, which, his friends say he gave to the poor, and the Bible says that is equal to lending to the Lord.

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**PLEADING FOR STRONG MEN.**

Ell Perkins was toast-master at Theta Phi Greek Letter Fraternity dinners this year at Colgate and on universities. At one of these dinners the humorist dropped into a sermon and read this strong poem, the authorship of which is another's: God give us men! A time like this demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands. Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who possess opinion and a will; Men who have honor—men who will not lie; Men who can stand before a demagogue And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Men who are sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.

"I am a free man, with their  
 thumb-worn necks, and their  
 little deads,  
 Mingle in selfish strife, lo! freedom  
 Woe!  
 Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice  
 sleeps.

**Was He Bluffing Her?**  
 (Philadelphia North American:) "If  
 I could be called a little hand mine,"  
 he said caressingly.  
 "What would you do with it, Jack?"  
 she asked playfully.  
 "Stand pat," he replied, "and wait for  
 a good chance to call your father."

**BANKS.**  
**LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK.**  
 UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.  
 Capital ..... \$500,000.00  
 Surplus ..... 45,000.00  
 Total ..... \$545,000.00  
 GEO. H. BURNETT ..... President  
 WARREN GILLEN ..... Vice-President  
 J. M. ELLIOTT ..... Cashier  
 W. F. WOOE ..... Assistant Cashier  
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
 OF LOS ANGELES.  
 Capital stock ..... \$400,000  
 Surplus and undivided profits over  
 ..... 230,000  
 J. M. ELLIOTT ..... President  
 W. F. KERCKHOFF ..... Vice-President  
 FRANK A. GIBSON ..... Cashier  
 Temple Block, Los Angeles.  
 DIRECTORS: J. M. Elliott, J. D. Bicknell,  
 J. D. Hooker, F. Q. Story, Wm. G. Kerckhoff.  
 No public funds or other preferred deposits  
 received by this bank.

**MAIN-STREET SAVINGS BANK**  
 AND TRUST COMPANY.  
 Junction of Main, Spring and Temple sts.  
 Temple block, Los Angeles.  
 CAPITAL PAID UP .....\$100,000.  
 Officers and Directors: T. L. Duque, pres.  
 Y. S. Yee, vice-pres.  
 Wachtel, cashier; H. W. Hellman, Cashiers.  
 Cohn, H. W. O'Melveny, J. B. Lankershim,  
 D. T. Johnson, Abe Haas, W. G. Kerckhoff.  
 Money Lended on Real Estate.  
 Five per cent. interest paid on term deposits.

# DR SANDEN'S Electric Belt.

"MAKES PEOPLE STRONG."

**FOR WEAK MEN.**  
Men who find themselves falling in that manly vigor which is so precious to them, who have begun to see the result of past excesses; for men who are growing old before their time, who, though still physically strong, are vitally weak; such men Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is like the dawn of new life. Does your own nature teach us that her storehouses are inexhaustible? They are, and that

**FOR WEAK WOMEN**

Nineteen out of twenty women have a weakness that can be cured by Sanden's Electric Belt. There are too many weak, broken-down mothers, sisters, wrecked in constitution through the weak, sluggish action of the female organs. For this weakness the usual tonics have proven only temporary help, but new vitality is brought back to the system by the use of this belt. Strength, the warming, toning power from Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is new life to the female parts. It daily increases the healthy vital force, cures weak women as it cures weak men, by renewing the wasted strength,

### Cures Three in One Family.

August 15, 1898.

Dr. A. T. Sanden—Dear Sir: Out of pure gratitude I write the following short letter. I was hurt last November by a heavy warehouse door falling on my head, and it has been a long time since I was able to get on my feet. It is now nearly a year, and my back and kidneys. I was under the doctor's care for nearly two weeks, but found very little relief.

When I found your belt I was able to go to work and could not bear to touch my back without great pain. I began to improve as soon as I started with your treatment, and now, after four months' use, I am a well man. My wife has been under the doctor's care for years. She used it for a month and we believe she is doing better under your treatment than all others, and I had occasion to visit a doctor since.

My sister-in-law, Mrs. E. J. Bingham, of Woodville, Tulare county, came to my wife a law. I got her to try the belt, and she has been helped much. I am sure that I sent for a belt for her. I am perfectly satisfied to certify this letter, and hope that it may be the means of doing others a great deal of good. Yours gratefully,

J. S. JOHNSON.

Hueneme, Ventura Co., Cal.

There is not another remedy in the world today which has received favorable mention that has been given Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. In many cases of disease and weakness, in both men and women, it has proven effective and deserves a trial. Full information and price list in the book, "Three Claims of Men"—free.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

204 So. Broadway, Cor. 2d, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Office Hours, 8 to 6; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

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**BANKS.**

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.  
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- At 25 cents—50 pieces fine all-wool Dress Goods in diagonals, figured, chevron and fancy weaves, our 35c, 40c and 50c lines marked down to, per yard... **25c**
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## THE WORLD-TIDE OF GOLD.

FIGURES SO VAST THAT THE MIND IS UNABLE TO COMPREHEND THEM.

Why and How Gold Goes Abroad \$28 Per Minute—The Yellow Chips in the Game of Trade—The World's Enormous Stock of Precious Metals—A River Flowing to the Indian Sea—Gold Movement Abroad.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—If we could imagine the world's supply of gold and silver as a mighty metallic sea, into which trickle little rills of metal from mountain mines in every quarter of the globe, we would get a good idea of the circulation of the metals, in their endless flow to the monetary centers, their use in irrigating the arts, their raining upon the unjust rather more than upon the just, their evaporation and precipitation. There are storm centers of production of gold and silver, and there are places, of which New York City is the chief, where one can sit and watch the stream flow past with unending and little-varying current.

There have been five years in the past twenty when the United States has imported more of the precious metals than it exported, though only in 1889 and 1891 was the excess at all noticeable. Averaging the twenty years between June 30, 1875, and June 30, 1895, about \$309,000,000 of our precious metals have gone abroad in settling balances, or, say, in round numbers, \$15,000,000 per year. Subdivide still further, and the parton stream is seen to flow past New York at an average rate of

the gold and silver as fast as they are produced. What the world's total available gold and silver may be, in coin, plate, jewelry, bullion and all forms whatever, no one can make even an intelligent guess. A French estimate puts it all at about \$600,000,000 each of gold and silver. Doubtless this is much underestimated. Still, twenty billions of gold makes a very respectable showing. It would take forty thieves twenty-three years to steal it all, if they made a trip each night, working Sundays and holidays, and carried 200 pounds each load. As for the silver, the forty thieves might as well give that up from the start, since the estimated supply of twenty billions would weigh 537,000 tons, and the forty thieves would have to dig 200 pounds, per night.

The forty thieves would need not only pretty long lives but a big cave in which to hide their stealings. If they stacked up the world's gold in one solid monolith, it would make a solid cylinder 105 feet in diameter if absolutely solid. The silver would make a stack of the same height, and as big around as an extremely big gas tank, say rather over 105 feet in diameter if absolutely solid. If the gold stolen were all of United States coin blend, there would be 335 tons or so of silver, even in the gold shaft, and about 3015 tons of copper, these being the alloy metals used to give the soft new gold the requisite hardness to resist wear.

Inconceivably vast and valuable as would be these shafts of gold and silver, they have practically all been produced within the past two centuries, and might, if completely destroyed, be replaced within the next thirty-five or forty years at the rate of production which it would be entirely possible to produce. The metals for money, several times \$4,000,000,000 have been dug and smelted from the earth. It has floated in an impalpable dust from the grinding wear of rocks together. It lies in the hulls of wrecked galleons in the deep places of the sea, for instance, and in the spurring and slimy sea creatures seeking quite other treasures. It tumbles in jewels, coins and trinkets lost singly and in great numbers. Much more of it lies hidden by extremely careful folk who died and left no sign of their intention.



GALLEON GOLD IN THE SEA-DEPTHS.

about \$28 per minute, a comparison which suggests the rate of foreign exchange rather better than the big figures.

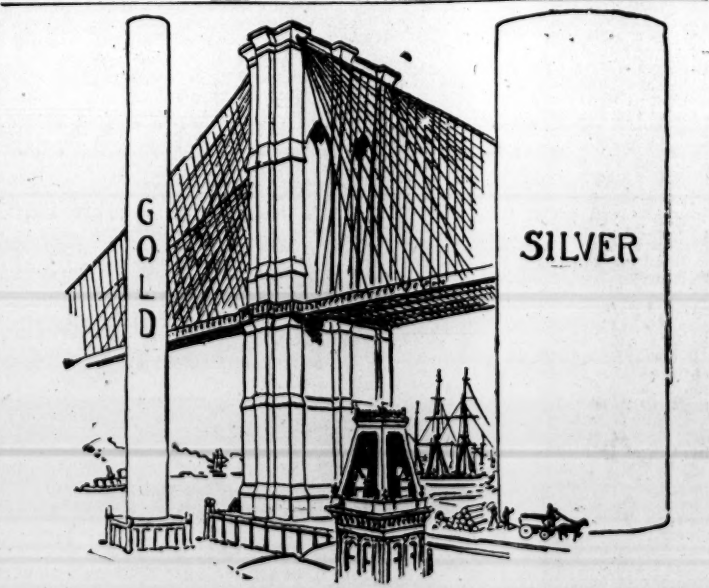
Despite the constant drain, the domestic production of the metals has been so great that there was left the country on June 30, 1895, about \$1,124,000 more than on June 30, 1875.

The springs of gold and silver in the mountains had, in other words, gushed forth at an average rate of \$135 per minute every hour of the day and night for twenty years. Such a spring of gold in the world would be a bad thing to own.

No one knows, no one can come anywhere near an estimate of the amount of gold in the world. Soether's estimate that there was \$301,750,000 of gold and legal-tender silver in the world in 1885 is as good as any one's guess. Since that year the world has produced about \$1,000,000,000 in gold, but very little of this added metal gets into coinage. Sir Robert Giffen, the eminent British statistician, estimates that about one-third of the annual product is used in the arts, and if the consumption of India be included as being either for simple hoarding or for

the annual disappearance of the metal into India referred to by Sir Robert Giffen is perhaps the stranger romance of coin. The missing metal is absorbed in simple hoardings by the suspicious people of the far East. Whether in coin or in vessels of beaten gold, or in jewels and trinkets with golden settings, the wily Hindoo buries his little hoard where no one can know its place but himself. Even he knows it only by a cipher description of its bearings, which he only can read and which he never removes from his person. When he is asked by a stranger or goes to his long sleep in some low jungle, stung by a hissing snake—and in the past 2000 years some eighty millions of people have so died in India—or in whatever other way passes suddenly from the sight of his own, his secret dies with him. Bigger hoards are those of the jeweled native kings, whose wealth was so fabulous that it woke Warren Hastings' amazement at his own moderation that he took so little.

So, to return to the river figure, India might be called the sea toward which all the coin rivers of the world flow, never to return. It is no wonder that people go treasure-hunting, though the shores of the sea are generally not a good place for the treasure, in spite of Capt. Kidd and the brave buccanniers who harried the Spanish galleons along our seas. The world's oldest treasure might be said to be the best results from such quest, though even there it is doubtless easier in the long run to earn new



THE WORLD'S STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER.

the arts, and in no case for circulating money, then the demand for gold for non-monetary purposes appears almost equal to the entire annual production.

In other words, the world's stock of coined money is not over \$6,000,000,000, and is almost stationary, or increasing very slowly.

Still, \$6,000,000 is a very pretty sum. Assuming for the moment that it is all gold (it is, in fact, nearly all redemption gold), and the golden sovereigns in 35 pieces or sovereigns or £20 pieces, or 20-lira pieces, nicely save a farm of a hundred acres or thereabouts.

The amount of the previous metals we lost in 20 years was, in round numbers, about one-twentieth or 5 per cent. of the world's total supply of coin. In one year we lost a fourth of 1 per cent. Our own production of gold and silver alone would, on this estimate, replace the entire coinage of the world in a trifle over eighty years, not to speak of South Africa, Australia and other bullion-producing places. But as we have seen from Sir Robert Giffen's estimate, the arts gobble up most of

banks and people of Germany, France and Austria have also agreed that both gold and silver are needed for coinage purposes because, if, as Sir Robert Giffen says, the arts use up nearly all the new production of the two precious metals, a single one of them, and that one the most in demand otherwise will not furnish enough redemption money. The parties differ only upon the ability of this country alone undertaking to coin silver freely. The increased use of silver in the world's monetary systems, however, it can be accomplished, is considered desirable by men of both parties in this country, and by practically all foreign financial doctors except in Great Britain, where gold monometallism finds its only supporters.

The river of gold which constantly flows outward through New York flows in obedience to laws which it will take many years to change. Financial transactions between this country and Europe are managed as far as possible by exchange transactions involving no actual passing of money. But, if, after a series of exchanges the United States have bought thirty millions worth of stuff from Europe and sold twenty-nine millions to a million in money, or only one-sixteenth of the entire transaction, has to go abroad to settle the bill. This arbitrage money of gold and its movements are regulated by the rate of exchange. Silver goes abroad, too, but it goes as bullion, not as currency and attracts



GOLD.

less attention. In twenty years we have exported gold, nearly as much silver as gold, and have repurchased or reimported very much less. The white metal has gone abroad in the same way as wheat, as a commodity of which we have had a surplus to sell. Once in the last twenty years we have had a great deal more gold than we sent abroad. That was during the two booming years of 1890 and 1891. The location of the export is that at that time we had good crops which enjoyed a good market at good prices. The world isn't eating less wheat than it was twenty years ago, but it is paying less for it.

The movement of gold abroad from this country is apt to be most pronounced in circumstances that are not the semi-annual interest is due on the vast amount of American railroad, municipal and industrial stocks and bonds owned by foreigners. This return tide, the flow of gold to this country, sets in when our big crops of wheat, cotton and other produce are marketed, and the gold and the course of exchange is for once in the year reversed. But since 1888 the return flood has always been feeble, and the outgoing tide is stronger. There were a mighty tide in the river of gold, wherein two ebbs in the year are not quite balanced by the one mighty flood. It is upon this flood of autumn gold that the bankers are relying who have undertaken to protect the government's gold reserve until the crops are moved.

Exporters of gold are sometimes denounced as unpatriotic, but rather unjustly. So long as the game of trade goes on, the chips must be cashed in the end of each sitting. The gold for export is under normal conditions drawn from the United States treasury or sub-treasury. It always has been, and the fact excited in comment until the treasury reserve seemed endangered. And the whitening away of the reserve came simply because the government's receipts aren't equal to its expenses. We were, and probably are, "running behind," and borrowing precisely as individuals do under such circumstances. The treasury is bound to cash bills in gold when required to do so, and it is required to do so by the arbitrage houses simply because it isn't of any use to send bank notes abroad where they do not circulate. In precisely the same way, when gold is to be imported to this country, it is obtained from the Bank of England because English bank notes would be of no use here. The chips in the game must have a value recognized by all the players.

I have carefully avoided in this article anything like a party argument or partisan assumption. The facts which are here stated are basic. They are admitted by all and form the data for argument. What is the wisest policy to pursue now?—oh that is another story! J. J. JONES (Copyright, 1896, by the Bachelor Syndicate.)

## RUSSIA IS OLD.

Great Historical Error of the Grand Old Man.

Russia is often said to be a young nation, and that is another strange misstatement, says the Fortnightly Review. Thus Mr. Gladstone, in an article containing a eulogy of Alexander II., writes: "Russia is a young nation, and it would be impossible to commit a greater historical error. A thousand years ago the Russia empire was created by the Germanic Varangians, Swedes, Norwegians, Angles and Goths—that is, Scandinavians and Teutons—under the leadership of Rurik (Roderick) about the time of Alfred the Great. It was they who welded the Finn, Slav and Tartar tribes between the Finnish gulf and the upper course of the Dnieper into a Russian kingdom. This 'Russian' name—another fact little remembered—originally signified, not the native but the conquering Germanic clan or race—in the same way as the names of France, of Lombardy, of Andalusia, of Catalonia and of England arose from the Teutonic Franks, the Lombards, the Vandals, the Goths and the Angles.

A young nation, therefore, Russia certainly is not, either historically speaking or otherwise. In the course of her long and checkered history a great many things have happened. She has had ups and downs of the most extraordinary kind. The Finnish, Slav and Turk-Tartar tribes of the great great plain first yielded to the conquest

of the Northmen, who introduced a semi-feudal rule out of which gradually a rather oriental despotism grew up. Then came the Mongol Inroad of the Golden Horde, under which Russia lay bowed from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. During that long epoch of oppression she was almost shut out from contact with Europe. Through internal feuds the Khanate finally broke down, when there rose on its ruins the czardom of Muscovy. It continued to govern on the lines and with the state machinery of the Mongols. The few self-ruled communities in the north—such as Novgorod, the associate of the German Hansa, Pskoff and Tver, which had flourished in the mean while—were destroyed by the czar with the help of Tartar mercenaries. Autocracy was then supreme throughout the land.

## PASADENA'S WORKSHOP.

SHORT SKETCH OF THE THROOP POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Some Details of the Various Departments Together with a Description of the Work Taught, What the Institution Promises to Patrons.

Of their several schools of learning there is none, perhaps, which the people of Pasadena have more interest in than they have in the Throop Polytechnic Institute. It was founded by Amos G. Throop in 1891, incorporated in September of that year, and the first board of trustees organized the following October. It was established as an institution of learning that should furnish to students of both sexes, and of all religious opinions, a liberal and practical education, which, while thoroughly Christian, should be absolutely non-sectarian in character.

The selection of Pasadena as the site of this institute was a happy thought. In beauty and healthfulness, in the culture of its homes, and in its social and moral tone, Pasadena has no superior on the Pacific Coast. It is reached by the Santa Fé, Southern Pacific, Los Angeles Terminal and Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric railways, so that students living at most points along these lines, within forty or fifty miles of Pasadena, are enabled to make daily trips to and from the institute at reasonable hours and at reasonable rates. It comprises four departments, the Sloyd Grammar School, the Sloyd Normal Course, the Manual Training Academy, and the college department. Opportunity is afforded teachers to prepare for service as instructors in languages, sciences, mathematics and the natural sciences.

## BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

The institute consists of two main buildings, one termed the Polytechnic Hall, the other East Hall. In the former are located most of the shops and laboratories of the institute. The department, comprising the wood-working room, machine shop, chemical and physical laboratories, and others, in which the studies are of an equally practical character. A few words descriptive of the more important branches will prove interesting:

**WOOD SHOP.** The wood shop, which is located on the second floor, is provided with twenty work-benches, at each of which four students can work daily. The benches are provided with a drawer in each, and each student, in which, under lock, are placed the planes, chisels and turning tools used by the student to whom the benches are assigned. The benches are left to his care; for, to sharpen and keep tools in proper condition for use involves, probably, as much skill as does their actual use. Accordingly, no two students handle the same edged tools.

**THE FORGING ROOM.** The forging room, situated on the first floor in the East Hall, is equipped with three pupils. The furnishing consists of five tons of Buffalo quadruple forges and three single forges, and a large telescopic hood. The fires are urged by a No. 9 pressure blower, and the room is kept reasonably free from smoke by a powerful exhaust fan. The anvils are furnished with all necessary tools, such as hammers, hardies, fullers, swages, flatters, tongs and squares. In addition to the tools for anvil work, special sets of sledges, heading tools, set hammers, hot and cold cutting chisels, punches, calipers, taps and dies, drills, etc., are provided for general use. A hand-blower, double emery-grinder, combined hand and power drill, and four blacksmith vises complete the furnishing of the room.

## CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The chemical department occupies three rooms on the second floor of Polytechnic Hall. They are all well furnished with the usual tables, shelves, closets, hoods, etc., for convenient experimental work, and are supplied with a large assortment of glassware, apparatus and chemicals.

Among the special apparatus owned by the department may be mentioned the following: Steam heating and evaporating apparatus, water still, two Kipp gas generators, Erlenmeyer combustion furnace, apparatus for analysis of baking powders, apparatus for milk analysis, Lunge's nitrometer, analytical balance, Wessphal specific gravity balance, etc., etc.

**PHYSICAL LABORATORY.** The department of physics and electrical engineering occupies three rooms on the first floor of Polytechnic Hall. The physical laboratory is a large, well-lighted room, fitted with tables, and water pipes, lockers and cases, which contain the usual physical apparatus for both qualitative and quantitative experiments.

Adjacent to this laboratory is the lecture room, and adjoining this on the north is the testing laboratory. This has seven large piers built independent of the floor so as to be free from vibration. The equipment of this room consists of one Edison generator, one motor, two Brackett dynamometers and a storage battery, and such instruments as the Deprez d'Arsenval mirror, Thompson tripod, Queen horizontal reflecting, Universal tangent and Queen ballistic galvanometers, ordinary tangent galvanometers, postoffice and ordinary resistance boxes, Queen testing set, earth inductor, Queen quadrant electrometer, third microfarad, Weston volt meter, ammeter, Siemens electro-dynamometer, Bunsen photometer, standard coils, slide meter bridges, scales and telescopes.

The electrical engineering students have the advantage afforded by a fifty-five horse-power McIntosh, Seymour & Co.'s engine, supplied with water and testing; a sixty horse-power horizontal multitubular boiler, and oil-fuel apparatus, gauges, indicators, etc. These are in charge of an experienced steam engineer.

## OTHER ROOMS.

In addition to the foregoing there is the machine shop, with machines of different kinds, including a fifty-five horse-power engine, all of which were obtained through the generosity of the citizens of Pasadena at a cost of nearly \$10,000. There are also a dressing room, where dressmaking is taught, and a cooking room, where those desirous of acquiring a knowledge of

gastronomy, and securing the secret of making "mother's pies" can satisfy their ambition.

## EAST HALL.

On the first floor of this hall are situated the classrooms for Latin, Greek, mathematics, history and the preparatory department. On the second floor are the assembly room, the general library and department of biology. On the third floor are located the rooms for modern languages, drawing and the museum. One of the most interesting features connected with the institute is the herbarium, containing about four thousand species of plants, ranging from the lowest alga and fungi to the highest flowering plant.

## SLOYD ROOM.

The sloyd department is located in the basement of East Hall. It is equipped with twenty sloyd working benches, each of which is provided with a set of high-grade cabinet-maker's tools. Charts, models, blackboards and cases divided into compartments where students keep their work, material, drawing instruments, etc., are also provided.

## WOOD-CARVING AND CLAY-MODELING ROOMS.

The department of wood-carving and clay-modeling occupies two rooms, one of which is fitted with work tables, lockers with tools for students' use and cases for exhibition of work. The instructor's private room adjoins this and is used for special lines of advanced work. These rooms are fitted with a good selection of casts and charts showing the various styles of historic ornament. The clay-modeling department is equipped with a fine selection of casts of ornaments, and a complete set of anatomical charts, besides the usual lockers, stands, etc., for clay work.

## THE ACADEMY.

For the academical course all students holding a certificate of graduation from a California grammar school, or any other school of equivalent grade, are admitted without examination. Other applicants are subject to examination in the ordinary branches taught in grammar schools.

## COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

The work in this department is entirely elective. A student is expected to choose a degree subject which is the work of one professor, who shall prescribe the necessary or desirable collateral work. The degree B.A. is conferred on students who have satisfactorily completed four years' work of at least three recitation or lecture periods per day. Twenty-four credits are required for graduation, or a basis of two credits for a year's work in each subject.

## OTHER COURSES.

Besides the several departments here mentioned, the other subjects of instruction embrace English, English, ancient languages, modern languages, history, physical geography, chemistry and physics and electrical engineering.

As instancing the practical character required by the institute from students in the pattern-making and machine rooms, it may be mentioned that each student, in his fourth year, is expected to make for himself or assist in making a complete set of patterns and to do the machine work on the castings from them. During the past year one student has made patterns for a bench lathe of 8-inch swing and 32-inch bed; another, a set of patterns for an engine lathe of 10-inch swing and 5-foot bed; another, patterns for a rotary engine. The class has made a set of patterns for a drill press for the forging shop. The machines which have already been completed are a four-horsepower steam engine, and a number of small tools. Those under construction are a bench lathe, engine lathe, rotary engine, and drill press.

In the matter of mechanical drawing a wise provision is made by the institute. Those who desire to pursue special lines of work will have such special lines of work which are adapted to their needs. When a student, outside of the regular courses, is taken by students, it will be credited as regular course work, should the student desire to enter the regular course in some subsequent time, provided that in quality and quantity it is a fair substitute for regular course work.

## ELIAS MUGGINS'S GOOSE.

Demonstrating a Political Fallacy.

In Eagle Rock Valley, if I hadn't bought a magnificent specimen of the goose family, and if that goose hadn't formed the habit of laying each an immense single standard, golden-yolked egg, you would not have heard from me again.

There was meat enough in each of those eggs for the whole of us, including the preacher who occasionally drops in to eat.

I set great store by that goose, calling it the goose that lays the golden egg and counselling Henry in my absences, not only to take good care of the egg but to also feed the goose her regular supplies of corn.

Henry is an unpractical kind of a boy, of such a kind as I cannot recommend, going about with pebbles in his mouth spouting Shakespeare and imitating Demosthenes and most always forgetting things.

Ten to one—yes, 16 to 1—he'd forget his head if I warn't fer the fact that his mouth is in it.

Let me tell you that Randy and I left Henry to care for the goose something like four days, while we went with the preacher and his folks to San Gabriel Canon. When we got back, I found copies of the Hurled and the "Frisco Examiner posted on the laths of the goose pen and Henry parading around and reciting something about a cross of gold and a crown of thorns. As fer the goose it was an unsightly spectacle of bones and feathers.

You see the durned boy had been feedin' it moonshine on a mud puddle, (free silver) and neglectin' the ration of good golden corn. As soon as I could loose a strap from the harness (free silver) and if you'd heard Henry holler you would have concluded he was practicin' another kind of oratory.

The goose that lays the golden egg shouldn't be trusted to the care of a boy.

ELIAS MUGGINS, Eagle Rock Valley.

## Mrs. Stowe in Italy.

"It was my good fortune," says Mrs. James T. Fields, in the Atlantic Monthly, "to be once in Rome with Mrs. Stowe, when she came unexpectedly face to face with an exhibition of the general feeling of reverence and gratitude toward herself. We had gone to the room of the Brothers Castellani, the world-famous artist, and Mrs. Stowe was full of enthusiasm, and we lingered long over the things which the brothers brought forward to show. Among them was the head of an Egyptian slave carved in black onyx. While we were enjoying it one of the brothers said to Mrs. Stowe: 'Madam, we know what you have been to the poor slave. We are ourselves but poor slaves' in Italy—you feel for us—we will keep this gem as a slight recognition of what you have done.' She took the jewel in silence, but her eyes were filled with tears and it was impossible for her to speak."



## FRESH LITERATURE.

**FIELD FLOWERS.** A Small Bunch of the Most Fragrant of Blossoms gathered from the Broad Acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love. (Chicago: A. E. Swift & Co.)

A daintier or more exquisite volume was never issued from the press of Chicago, than this charming souvenir of the gentle, dead poet—the loving and loved friend of little children. It contains some of the most delightful verse of this "poet laureate of childhood" and is published under the auspices of Mrs. Eugene Field, with the approval of the Monument Committee, for the purpose of creating a fund, the proceeds of which will be equally divided between the family of Mr. Field and the fund for building a monument to this beloved poet of childhood.

The first suggestion for a monument was contained in Rev. Dr. Bristol's funeral oration when he said: "Some day, out in God's acre, where angels sing their 'Sleep, Oh Sleep,' a monument shall mark the resting place of our gentle poet; and let it be built, as was Daniel de Foe's in London, by the loving, grateful contributions of the children of the land and their friends."

Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, desiring to secure the cooperation of four or five of America's greatest illustrators, wrote to thirty-two of the great artists to secure their assistance, thinking that out of this number at least four could be found who would be able to find time to comply, knowing that illustrators of such ability have their time engaged for the next eight months ahead. To the surprise of the committee the response from the artists was immediate and unanimous. Each one in writing of the poem, love and friendship felt for a mind so great and a heart so true, and were glad to have the honor of assisting in a testimonial to his worth. The committee, instead of having a few drawings to embellish a certificate, found themselves with \$15,000 worth of drawings, each one illustrating some verse or poem of the dead poet.

As a result we have this beautiful volume of forty pages, containing some of Eugene Field's brightest poetic gems supplemented by some of the choicest work of modern art. It is a cloth bound book, \$1.11, gilt edges, heavy enameled cardboard, die stamped in gold and color from design by Stanford White. Selected by St. Gaudens. Hon. Luther Laflin Mills is treasurer of the "Eugene Field monument fund," office, 350 N. 1st street, Chicago, and for each dollar subscribed and forwarded to this address, there will be sent to the subscriber, on request, for the same copy of "Field Flowers," as a certificate of subscription.

The volume with its rare and beautiful illustrations and gems of poetic imagery is worth many times the price asked for it. Let the thousands of the gentle poet's lovers throughout the land possess themselves of this treasure, and gladden with it their own hearts and the hearts of their little ones.

**DEBORAH, THE ADVANCED WOMAN.** By M. I. T. (Boston: Arena Publishing Company.)

The heroine of this story is not, as the title might imply, the "new woman," but a noble, intelligent, cultured woman of the progressive type, who has the courage of her own convictions, and who dares, for conscience sake, defy those who would lead her into error.

The volume is a strong and well-drawn picture of the evils that "twain relic" of barbarism, the crime against the sanctity of home, and the purity of womanhood, which was embodied in that so-called religious system of Mormonism. The abhorrent teachings of the system are fully unfolded, the history of the origin and growth of the sect is given, and "Deborah," the heroine of the story, is followed from her young girlhood through all the sorrow and anguish that is born of her varied experiences among the various sects to the time of the moral emancipation of her husband, when he goes out with her, and they leave behind them forever the "accursed Mormon monster," called religion, and this accursed place, called Zion.

With renewed gratefulness will the reader turn from the pictures of anguish so vividly drawn, the sufferings of dishonored wives, the lustful teachings of Mormon elders, and thank God that this black blot upon American civilization is a thing of the past, and that no longer tortured hearts are broken upon the altar of this dread Moloch under the fair skies of Utah. The full name of the author does not appear on the title page, but we know it to be a former resident of Los Angeles whose pen has gained grace and power since her first venture into the realm of literature.

## Magazines of the Month.

Cosmopolis grows in favor with the cultured public, and as one of its writers remarks, "thoughtful and patriotic men in all parts of Europe and America have welcomed a new organ for the inter-communication of ideas in three languages and various 'realities.' It is a scheme destined to grow and is capable of indefinite extension." It brings the nations together to a common ground, and impresses us with the sense of the universal brotherhood of man. The contents of the current number are varied, and the English, French and German departments are well-filled. In the English George Gissing writes the story "A Yorkshire Lass," Frederick Harrison treats of "The True Cosmopolis," Henry Norman of "The Globe and the Island." The remaining features are good.

The United States Service Magazine is abreast, as usual, of military and naval affairs. Among other things noted are "What Our Cavalry in Mexico Did," "Did Not Do," and "Other Things," by William B. Lane, lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.; "An Incident in the History of the Dying Confederacy," by Ben C. Fennell.

The young people will find as much to delight them as ever in Harper's Round Table for August 11. Kirk Monroe writes stirring of "An American Thermopyle," "The Voyage of the Rattletrap," by Hayden Carruth, and numberless other good things are in store.

The Irrigation Age will appeal as fully as ever to farmer and horticulturist and the student of political economy. "The South Dakota Artesian Basin" is an interesting geological study by Fred F. B. Coffin; "The Influence of Irrigation on Climate and Health" is a valuable paper by W. Lawrence, M.D., and "The Diversified Farm" is treated of by various writers under different heads in a most suggestive manner.

## LITERARY COMMENT.

## "An Large."

(The Outlook) These words, which Dr. Van Dyke has so finely interpreted in that out-of-door classic "Little River," have a magical music on the lips of the French Canadian guides and voyageurs. They signify the parting from the old, familiar, every-day surroundings, and the setting out with wind and tide for quest, adventure and discovery. There is a world of poetry in the very sound of the words, so subtly suggestive—to the ear as well as to the mind—of escape from the bondage of custom, tradition and commonplace, and of the fresh fields beyond the horizon, and the new experiences which await the adventurer. From the beginning of time

the thought of the verdict of the realists. Would they not call it lurid realism?"

## Lyrics of the Day.

Born two years before his illustrious brother, Frederick Tennyson took to poetry not as the main work of his life, but as the Athenaeum puts it, "as life's sweetest pleasure—as a solace above all others for all life's cares and pains." The volume that he has just put out, "Poems of the Day and Year," has received a cordial welcome throughout England. The Speaker says:

"Frederick Tennyson's work brings us back to the touch of a vanished hand." How closely there may be brotherhood in mind among brothers in blood these poems show. They do not at all imitate Alfred, but it is Alfred's point of view. The exquisite sense of the color and much the sense of words is a Tennysonian heritage. The one thing in which the lesser brother is unlike the greater is that he seldom leaves much to the imagination. There are none of those delicate, haunting lyrics which suggest more than they say, and in the making of which the late Laureate was past-master."

The following description of March and personification of spring has been widely quoted:

The brook that foams and falls, and bubbles  
Hath lost its voice—but ancient steeples  
Sigh,  
And bellies moan—and crazy poets, confined  
In dark courts, weep, and shake the shuddering  
Gates,  
And cry from points of windy pinnacles,  
How through the bars, and plain among the  
bell,  
And shriek, and wail like voices of the Fates!

And who is he that down the mountain side,  
Swift as a hawk from the sun, and  
Between the wings of stormy winds doth  
run,  
With fierce blue eyes and eyebrows knit with  
pride:  
Thou' now and then I see sweet laughter play  
Upon his face, and his bright hair  
Thrown 'twixt the cruel blasts of morn and  
even,  
And golden locks beneath his hood of gray!

Sometimes he turns him back to wave farewell,  
To his pale sire with icy beard and hair:  
Sometimes he sends before him through the  
air  
A cry of welcome down a sunny dell;  
And while the echoes around him ring,  
Sudden the angry wind breathes low and  
sweet:  
Young violets show their blue eyes at his  
feet.

And the wild lark is heard above him singing!

## A Bicycle Poem.

Some time ago a prize was offered for the best bicycle poem, and the competition resulted in an avalanche of bicycle lyrics, good, bad and indifferent. The following, from the Looker-Glass, Atlanta, by Evelyn Stein, is going the rounds, and has been placed in the first-named category:

A WHEELER SONG.  
O the ships have sailed for the willing gales  
The falcon flies in the wake of the wind,  
In the speed of the steed of the Bedouin breed  
The blood leaps high to the "beat-beat" tread,  
As the leagues are left behind,  
But what care I  
For the birds that fly,  
Or all the vessels that sail on the sea;  
The blasts that blow  
Till the trees bow,  
Or the bars of Araby!

Nor wish I more for the wings he wore,  
The feet-foot one, of the fabled old,  
For the feathered foot of the messenger god,  
Or the winged man he trod,  
In the happy age of gold.  
Let poets mourn  
For the days outworn,  
But these glad mornings are still divine!  
Those flying feet  
Were they not so fleet  
As the speed that springs from mine!

Then ho! for the wheel with its strength of steel,  
Yet blessed buoyance of sky-born thing,  
And the rush of the near and crystalline clear  
Sweet breath of the summer that sings in the  
ear,  
Like harps of a thousand strings!  
O wild and free  
Is the joy to me  
To tread the breezes and whirl along!  
To skim the ground  
Till the pulses bound  
And the heart bursts into song!

## Literary Notes.

Thomas Hardy, it is said, is about to publish a historical novel. It is said also that he is collaborating with Mrs. Henniker.

John Morley's "Life of Richard Cobden" is to be published in the autumn. It is heralded as a work of unusual importance.

"Yeki," A. Cahan's story of the New York Ghetto, will be published in England by W. Heinemann, on the recommendation of Mr. Zangwill.

Robert Chambers' "The Moon," which has been syndicated in papers throughout the country, will be published in book form in November.

There is in preparation a book about Thackeray's portraits of himself, and those of his contemporaries. Specimens of such portraits are invited to make the fact known.

The long-expected "Life of the Rev. Benjamin Jewett," which Evelyn Abbott and the Rev. Lewis Campbell have been preparing for the press, is now completed, and may be expected in an early batch of John Murray's publications.

When the executors of Guy de Maupassant examined his library they found that nearly all of the modern books contained therein were presentation copies from the writers. In nearly every instance the leaves of the books were uncut.

Mr. Wingate's "Shakespeare's Heroines on the Stage" has been so favorably received by the reading public, that its publishers, Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., have proposed to the author a companion-volume on "Shakespeare's Heroes on the Stage."

Rudyard Kipling's famous Jungle stories had their origin in the suggestion of the editor of St. Nicholas that he try his hand at writing stories for the young readers of that magazine. This Mr. Kipling was the more ready to do as he said he "grew up on St. Nicholas."

Dodd, Mead & Co. are about to publish a new edition of Ruskin's "Letters on the Lord's Prayer," which has been out of print for a number of years. The volume will be particularly interesting on account of containing letters from clergymen never published in other editions.

The estate of the late Eugene Field consists of an equity of \$1000 in his Buena Vista home, \$393 in royalties from Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, \$5508 worth of books and furniture, and \$100 in cash. The furniture includes a Gladstone bag and a Jefferson Davis chair.

Miss Braddon, neglected by the critics, adored by the populace, continues to illumine the popular mind with her works, and while the famous "The Secret Marriage," "Sons of Fire" goes calmly and irresistibly into reprint after reprint.

A new American novel of the historical order is coming from the pen of Dr. Weir Mitchell. It is called "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," and among its characters are most of the great Americans of the revolutionary period. It is to be printed as a serial in the Century, beginning in November.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have in the Pope Library the only perfect copy of Caxton's imprint of the "Morte d'Arthur," which the British Museum has not and wants so badly that it has offered \$15,000 for it. An American collector wanted it, too, and the offer from England was not entertained.

Rufus B. Richardson, who writes the article on "The Old Game," in the September Scribner's, has been for a year the director of the American School at Athens. He describes "the wonderful popularity which the Amer-

ican athletes gained with all classes of the Greeks, from King to peasant."

The Thistle Edition of Stevenson's works will contain all his poems in volume. Since Mr. Colvin has just sent some poems to make the volume complete. They will be added to the verses included in "Underwoods." Most of them deal with Stevenson's residence in the South Seas and topics allied therewith.

The manuscript and illustrations of Du Maurier's new story "The Mariages" are now in the hands of the Harpers. The novel will run through ten numbers of the magazine. We are told by the Boston Bazaar that the story is more like "Peter Ibbetson" than "Tribby," in that its main interest is centered in a single character.

Charles Scribner's Sons will be the American publishers of John Murray's new issue of Byron's works in prose and verse, edited by the poet's grandson, the Earl of Lovelace. They announce that Andrew Laing's biography of Lockhart; "The Rogue's March," by E. W. Hornung, and "Mrs. Clive's Yacht," by Frank R. Stockton.

A statue of Marceline Desbordes-Valmore, one of the most graceful of minor French lyrists, was recently unveiled in Douai, where she was born in 1786. Some of her work was long ago translated into English, and here she is found in most international anthologies. She died in Paris in 1859. The statue is by M. Edouard Housin.

Thomas Wright has written to the London Daily Chronicle that the last descendant of Daniel Defoe has recently died at the age of twenty-two. He gives the following genealogical table: Daniel Defoe (died 1731)—Daniel—Samuel (died 1753)—James (died 1856)—James William (aged 75, still living at Bishops' Stortford)—Daniel (James William's son, died at San Francisco a few days ago).

The Naples correspondent of the London Chronicle has learned fresh particulars about Prof. Piero Carboni's discovery of the lost manuscript of the "Estre Libretto" at Modena, and elsewhere.

"Andrea Doria e i Suoi Tempi" will be published in October in two volumes, dealing respectively with the great Genoese admiral and his times, the second containing the newly discovered letters, documents, etc.

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It is generally supposed, when the matter is thought of at all, that Scott is appropriately remembered in Westminster Abbey. Such is not the case, however, and recently a committee was formed for the erection of a proper memorial in the Abbey. At the first meeting, which took place in John Murray's house, in a room where Scott and Byron had held converse, Dean Bradley stated that there is but little available space left for the purpose, and that it is likely the Scott memorial will be placed in the overcrowded corner near the main entrance. The memorial will probably be in the form of a bust, but in what was considered by Scott himself, by Lockhart and others who knew the great novelist, as the best portrait of him in existence.

In no century of the world has the Christ been better known and never before have so many minds been exercised in trying to reproduce Jesus, His life and influence, with chisel, or brush, or pen. James Watson Johnston, the author of "Joel, the Boy of Galilee," has been handsomely aided in his efforts to show how Jesus seemed to her young heart, and what a blessing to the children whose ten full-page illustrations are decidedly effective. Especially vigorous are the pictures of the raising of Lazarus, the discovery of the shroud, and the resurrection itself. There is much to say in praise for it, besides a good deal of vivid description and perhaps justifying the children on the simple gospel story, a profound spiritual sympathy, which enriches and beautifies every chapter.

Mary Hastings Foote knows how to make a good book for the Sunday-school teacher, and still better for the parent or guardian at home, who would make children acquainted with the life of Christ. Her method is the old Scotchman one of question and answer. In her framing, selection and arrangement of interrogations, she expresses in suggestive form not only those queries which naturally arise from the sacred text itself, but adds those questions which the modern mind, whether of adult or child is sure to ask. These relate to dates, places and associated ideas, so that the whole subject is covered. An index helps still further to make "Life of Christ for Young People" a most excellent aid. Not a few thoughtful fathers and mothers, who are dissatisfied with the average Sunday-school instruction, will hail this book as the very one they have been looking for. We have been impressed in reading it with the excellent common-sense and the framing of the answers. These contain as much as possible the actual words of the actors in writers of scripture. The author remains from extreme fanciful or sectarian theories. It is only occasionally in the book market that we come across such a clear denatation of long and well-digested reading as may be found in this book.

Messrs. Harper & Bros. will issue a new, cheap edition of David A. Wells' "Bible and History," originally published in 1875, in the days of the greenback craze. That the book may be produced as cheaply as possible and still retain its value, the publishers, in these days of the free-silver delusion, Mr. Wells has waived his rights to royalties on this edition. Extremely popular is the publication, by Messrs. Ginn & Co., of a popular edition of Horace White's "Money and Banking."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just issued the second volume of the centenary edition of Robert Burns' works, edited by W. E. Henley and T. F. Henderson. Embracing the poet's humorous poems, it includes eight pieces printed for the first time, from the original manuscript, and several others which have not been printed in any collected edition. Important additions and changes have also been made in other parts of the text. The bibliographical and critical notes cover 180 pages.

For several years Dr. Weir Mitchell has been at work on a novel of American life and character. The story is called "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," and will begin as a serial in the November Century. It is believed by the editors that it is not only Dr. Mitchell's masterpiece, but the greatest of American novels. The scene is laid in Philadelphia, before and during the revolutionary war, and among the characters are Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Benedict Arnold and Maj. André. The hero of the story serves on Washington's staff.

At its last meeting, the French Academy received letters from Emile Zola and Jules Laforgue, each presenting his own name as candidate for the vacant place of M. Jules Simon. M. Zola appeared as a candidate for the place of Alexander Dumas fils, as the same time that Gaston Paris was elected to succeed Dr. Pasteur. Eight ballots were cast. Zola led in nearly all of them, but in the last two stood next against sixteen cast for Bardoux. The final result was obtained. The next election will take place in October, and it is thought that the author of "Rome" stands the best chance of his life of being elected.

What the new academy will be like is a question which must be left until the names of the first ten members are known. They will pretty certainly proclaim the spirit of the institution without delay; but the fact that eight of them have already been chosen by the founder is ominous enough. The fact that the abnormal tastes and theories of "le Goncourt" are to be kept alive even more actively than is promised by the existence of their printed works, and the insistence of M. Edmond de Goncourt in his will with regard to the notorious "Journal." He directs that the manuscript of this be placed in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and that if it cannot be accomplished, his friend Daudet may preserve the invaluable sheets for posterity.

(New York Tribune.) The will of Edmond de Goncourt is a strange document, though it must be admitted that it but confirms the conception of his theories which has been held everywhere during the last ten years or so. To his goddaughters he leaves trifling legacies. The remainder of his fortune, the bulk of it, in fact, he directs shall be applied to the founding of an "Académie de Goncourt." His house at Auteuil is to be sold, and with the proceeds all his books, pictures, Japanese prints and other treasures. With the proceeds ten men are to be placed "beyond the reach of the great game," and to pursue their literary ambitions untroubled by sordid cares. Each one of the ten is to receive £5,000 a year, providing he accepts the rules of the

academy. These rules are not yet known in full, but they will presumably be of a nature to insure the perpetuation of some of the Goncourt ideas. One of them, for example, is to the effect that if any member becomes a candidate for the Académie Française, he is immediately resigned. M. de Goncourt names eight of his academicians in his will, and these eight are to elect the remaining two. When a member dies and his place has to be filled, the survivors will elect him by ballot. A prize of 1,600 francs is established, which will be awarded each year to the author of the best history, novel, art criticism, or collection of short stories. The absolute ineligibles are aristocrats, politicians and poets. It is a plan worthy of a better cause.

It is generally supposed, when the matter is thought of at all, that Scott is appropriately remembered in Westminster Abbey. Such is not the case, however, and recently a committee was formed for the erection of a proper memorial in the Abbey. At the first meeting, which took place in John Murray's house, in a room where Scott and Byron had held converse, Dean Bradley stated that there is but little available space left for the purpose, and that it is likely the Scott memorial will be placed in the overcrowded corner near the main entrance. The memorial will probably be in the form of a bust, but in what was considered by Scott himself, by Lockhart and others who knew the great novelist, as the best portrait of him in existence.

In no century of the world has the Christ been better known and never before have so many minds been exercised in trying to reproduce Jesus, His life and influence, with chisel, or brush, or pen. James Watson Johnston, the author of "Joel, the Boy of Galilee," has been handsomely aided in his efforts to show how Jesus seemed to her young heart, and what a blessing to the children whose ten full-page illustrations are decidedly effective. Especially vigorous are the pictures of the raising of Lazarus, the discovery of the shroud, and the resurrection itself. There is much to say in praise for it, besides a good deal of vivid description and perhaps justifying the children on the simple gospel story, a profound spiritual sympathy, which enriches and beautifies every chapter.

Mary Hastings Foote knows how to make a good book for the Sunday-school teacher, and still better for the parent or guardian at home, who would make children acquainted with the life of Christ. Her method is the old Scotchman one of question and answer. In her framing, selection and arrangement of interrogations, she expresses in suggestive form not only those queries which naturally arise from the sacred text itself, but adds those questions which the modern mind, whether of adult or child is sure to ask. These relate to dates, places and associated ideas, so that the whole subject is covered. An index helps still further to make "Life of Christ for Young People" a most excellent aid. Not a few thoughtful fathers and mothers, who are dissatisfied with the average Sunday-school instruction, will hail this book as the very one they have been looking for. We have been impressed in reading it with the excellent common-sense and the framing of the answers. These contain as much as possible the actual words of the actors in writers of scripture. The author remains from extreme fanciful or sectarian theories. It is only occasionally in the book market that we come across such a clear denatation of long and well-digested reading as may be found in this book.

Messrs. Harper & Bros. will issue a new, cheap edition of David A. Wells' "Bible and History," originally published in 1875, in the days of the greenback craze. That the book may be produced as cheaply as possible and still retain its value, the publishers, in these days of the free-silver delusion, Mr. Wells has waived his rights to royalties on this edition. Extremely popular is the publication, by Messrs. Ginn & Co., of a popular edition of Horace White's "Money and Banking."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just issued the second volume of the centenary edition of Robert Burns' works, edited by W. E. Henley and T. F. Henderson. Embracing the poet's humorous poems, it includes eight pieces printed for the first time, from the original manuscript, and several others which have not been printed in any collected edition. Important additions and changes have also been made in other parts of the text. The bibliographical and critical notes cover 180 pages.

For several years Dr. Weir Mitchell has been at work on a novel of American life and character. The story is called "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," and will begin as a serial in the November Century. It is believed by



## ELECTRICITY'S RIVAL

Compressed Air Doing Battle  
with the Unknown Force.Will Supplant Electricity as it  
Has Supplanted Steam.Put to a Marvelous Variety of Uses.  
The Advance Due Largely to  
American Genius—Soon to Be  
Piped Like Water.

(CONTINUED FROM THE TIMES.)

It is only with its recent very successful application to the purpose of street traction that the general public has awakened to the immense utility and the wide possibilities of compressed air. Within a few years, very largely within the last decade, it has come to undertake such a multiplicity of tasks that a mere enumeration of them is astonishing. We have long known of the value of air for stopping cars in the shape of the Westinghouse brake; now it is used to start cars as well. We are fairly familiar with its work in drilling oil rock excavations for the modern skyscraper; it is another matter to learn that this same compressed-air drill, which in the mine has enormously added to our wealth of gold and silver, of coal and iron, and copper, through the cheapening of the production it has caused. It is still a further matter of surprise that this protean force has turned canal digger and was the largest single agent in the construction of Chicago's great drainage canal, in many respects the most wonderful canal in the world.

We are again acquainted with the pneumatic dynamite gun, where compressed air is employed to throw a large charge of high explosive to the distance of a mile or so; it is another matter to think of this same force cleaning carpets and dusting cushions. It has been employed to propel locomotives in mines; it is equally useful to shear sheep. It will operate a block signal or it will steer a ship. It was a novel thing when we first saw the buildings of the World's Fair being painted by compressed air, but it is a common enough thing now; it is even used to polish and sand paper cars as well. In Paris it is employed to run clocks and as a cooling agent in refrigerators. It runs motors, propels sewing-machines, and scenery in the theaters, drives lathes and printing presses and street cars, and is the motive power in all the little shops which turn out the curious articles de Paris, which are so great a source of revenue to the French capital.

We know of its use in carrying mails in pneumatic tubes. It is now proposed to make it carry freight. It is employed to raise sunken vessels, and very shortly it will be introduced on the Erie Canal to operate the locks. By the Dutton pneumatic high-lift lock it is proposed to pick up a great ocean liner and lift it as high as Niagara with less effort and in less time than it now takes to elevate a clumsy barge the height of a bean-pole.

In the railroad shops it is everywhere running the machinery, driving hammers, is employed in forging and in every conceivable variety of work. In Kansas City beefs are slaughtered, and the meat dressed all by compressed air. It is an excellent pump, especially for deep wells; it is used to pipe oil and pump chemicals. It is used by the physician and the surgeon in many delicate operations. It makes a good elevator hoist for grain. With compressed air you may dump whole trains of coal or iron cars with the pressure of your thumb. It is used in sculpture and in stone carving; it makes a good dredger, it raises and lowers railroad gates. It will copy your letters, run summer fans, it is used in the sugar refineries, and in the making of asphalt and of rubber, and still against the odds, it manufactures fine silk. In fact, there seems hardly a limit to the uses to which it may be put.

The wonder of it now seems that all this has not been done long ago. Compressed air is not new. In the sense that electricity is new. How then does it come that it has been generally used? Probably the chief reason will appear with hardly any explanation at all. It was largely a matter of things electrical. It seemed to be a matter that the business world has been carried away with a mere enthusiasm, and yet this is literally the case. The beginnings of the use of compressed air were almost coincident with the introduction of electricity. And compressed air being known, its possibilities being capable of more or less accurate definition, it was literally neglected for its less known, more showy, and mysterious rival.

It is a frequent matter of remark now that had a tithe of the money and brains and genius been expended in the development of compressed air that has been given electricity, the present relation of the two forces would be reversed. For a long time electricity represented the unknown; its possibilities were unquestionably great; for a time they appeared boundless. Now, however, its capabilities are more clearly outlined, its powers definitely known, and mechanical and inventive genius is turning to the development of the force of air.

The three chief factors of recent progress are perhaps the perfection of the compressing apparatus and of the reheating process and of the non-bursting steel reservoir. When compressed air was first tried it was found that the loss of power in the process was enormous. Then again there were thermodynamic difficulties without number. If you put a thousand cubic feet of air into the space of a single one, you develop a high degree of heat, and in order to use the air this heat must in some way be drawn off. Similarly air at high pressure when released, cools rapidly; the result is freezing and clogging. It used to be thought that these difficulties were for practical purposes insuperable.

Now, however, these very difficulties, or rather the causes which produce them, are turned to profit—such excellent profit as to afford an apparent paradox. It seems idle to assert that you are able to get out of a machine as much power as you put into it—that this is perpetual motion. And yet this is almost literally true in the present-day use of compressed air.

In this country there are air compressors built so perfect that the loss of mechanical efficiency in compression is only about 5 per cent., and of the total efficiency only 15 or 20 per cent. That is, if you take a hundred-horse-power in the compression of the air you will have a force that will, in the case of the best type of compressors, give you three or ninety horse-power in return. Here incidentally is another triumph of American mechanical genius. In the famous Popp system in Paris, where compressed air is distributed through 125 miles of mains, the efficiency realized is less than 50 per cent., a little more than half that of our country.

The compressor which does this work is a beautiful machine of what is known as the four-stage type. That is to say, the air is first forced up to about eight pounds pressure and then cooled by water jacket, then turned into a second cylinder, where it is compressed still

further, then cooled again, and so on up to the desired point, the air thus being kept at about the same temperature that of what Mr. Shakespeare would call the circumambient atmosphere.

Now the air is used in this condition, technically known as "cold." It will, as I have already noted, realize an efficiency of 80 per cent. or more. But if, as it is released it is passed through heating or shot through superheated hot water it will under the well-known properties of air, enormously expand. It has been found possible to add one horse-power to each horse-power of compressed air for one-eighth the original cost of compression. One form of heater that has been devised adds 35 per cent. efficiency with about this expenditure in the shape of coal burned.

Adding to the efficiency of the compressed air when used "cold," to the power developed by reheating, it will be seen that the total amount of power realized is about equal to the power expended in generation. Theoretically the total efficiency is actually greater, but it is a matter of fact in practical use it is slightly less. It is, nevertheless, true, that in tests the compressed-air motor it has been found possible to realize about 5 per cent. more energy or work from a given quantity of coal by burning the coal in a good type of air-compressing apparatus and using this air, under reheating, in the Hardie motor than as if the coal were put into an ordinary locomotive and used directly for the generation of steam power. The apparent paradox is due to the added power gained from reheating the air.

Comparing American and Parisian appliances again, the efficiency developed under the Popp system in Paris, with reheating, is stated at from 60 to 70 per cent., 73 per cent. being given in this country. Assuming a loss of from 3 to 5 per cent. under the American method, it follows that the degree of efficiency realized under the Popp system is something more than 20 per cent. less than that attained in this country. It is to be noted, further, that compressed air began to be used in Paris long before it was taken up in this country, the Mekerel system of surface transit alone having been in operation for more than ten years.

With the perfection of compressing apparatus, and the reheating system, has come a third important development, which has chiefly made possible the use of compressed air for street cars. This is the invention of what is known as the Mannesmann tube for the storage of the air. The latter is simply a seamless tube or flask, made of mild steel. It is of any desired size, and capable of receiving and holding air charged to a very high pressure. Up to the time of its introduction it had been usually impossible to provide a suitable reservoir or holder. Those which were employed were enormously heavy, took up a wholly impracticable amount of space, very often exploded, and always leaked. The loss in the way or another was very great. The Mannesmann tube solved the problem by providing a chest that was practically air-tight, that it did burst did not fly to pieces, but simply ripped as would a leather bag, and was, therefore, not a hazard to life; it was light and took up very little space.

These tubes are now made to carry almost any charge of air. In the case of the Hardie motor their testing strength is 400 pounds per square inch and their maximum charge about 2000 pounds. These steel cylinders are distributed underneath the seats and under the car body in such a way as not to infringe upon the room of an ordinary street car, and hold fifty-one cubic feet of air, sufficient to run the car fifteen or eighteen miles. For the reader apprehensive of sitting over so highly-charged a device, it may be stated that the whole effect of an explosion of one of these tubes would be a loud report, no steam or hot water to scald, and all you would see afterward would be an ugly rent in the tube.

Such is the rough outline of the important elements of the advance in the use of compressed air. The improvements for compression represented an economy of production, the development of the reheating process represented a large gain in the amount of power derived from the air, and in consequence the still further cheapening, while the seamless tube offered at once safety and economy.

By virtue of these improvements the reduction in the cost of manufacture has been very great. As computed by the compressed air, the editor of which I am indebted for much information, air may now be compressed to high pressure for considerably less than 3 cents per 1000 cubic feet.

It is probable that air could be compressed, piped through a large city and sold at a profit for 5 cents. It is to this cheapening, not less than to its mobility and the ease with which it may be applied, that the wide use of compressed air at the present time is due. Once a cheap power was offered, it thereafter remained but to develop the various special devices and appliances by which it could be utilized. One after another these inventions have been made, and it is now estimated that this wonderful force is employed for something more than 200 distinct purposes.

When we consider the probable future of the new force, as such it may fairly be called, we live over again our experience with its rival, electricity. The immediate conclusion, after a survey of the already marvelous things it can and actually does do, is that there is hardly a limit to be set to its possibilities. But a brief calculation will define its limits with some accuracy. To compress a given quantity of air requires a given amount of power, and the result to be realized in work cannot be greater than the amount of power employed in generation. Otherwise you have perpetual motion—a proposition that is not patentable, and is otherwise open to the same objections as a reasonable degree of efficiency, that compressed air will not be utilized save where, by reason of greater utility or convenience, it is economy to convert your original power into this form of potential energy. It is not probable that compressed air will be used to run railway trains or steamships, although it is conceivable that it might be valuable in days to come, when we shall fly through the heavens.

But, on the other hand, compressed air is superior to steam piping or any form of shafting for the conveyance of power. A long series of tests at the Pullman shops near Chicago have demonstrated the immense economy which lies in its use, and it will, therefore, be universally introduced at these works, as it is in many other great car shops, as in Jersey City, Toledo, Omaha and elsewhere.

By far the largest use, however, will come when compressed air is manufactured in huge central stations, similar to that of the Popp system in Paris, and is distributed in mains and sold commercially, just as are gas and water and electricity. Then hardly a limit may be set to its usefulness. It will be in every home, as in every office. Every house will have its elevator, by which, with the turn of your hand, you may lift yourself from floor to floor. The housewife will sweep and dust with air, and I do not doubt that in time, madam, it will come to wash your dishes and smash your choicest china with all the dexterity, if not with the same sang froid of your most accomplished housemaid. It may appear fresh and cooling air in the summer time to the overheated offices, the factory or the sleeping-room. The time may come when it will whisk a letter from New York to San Francisco between the opening and closing of the business day. What else it may do is probably wrapped in the brain of

the seedy and neglected gentleman of  
invention and applied science.CARL SNYDER.  
(Copyright, 1896, by The S. S. McClure Co.)

What a contrast is the Los Angeles of today to that of thirteen years ago. The hills that were then bare, brown and unoccupied, the haunts of the squirrel and the gopher, who held undisturbed possession of their numberless acres of wide plains, almost devoid of human habitations, and covered with orchards and vineyards, are now a part of the city's pulsing life, and their broad streets are lined with handsome residences, and traversed, many of them, by electric cars, and made beautiful by fine lawns and abundant shade. The thickly populated portion of the city was then north of Seventh street, and lay largely between the river and Pearl street. No one then dreamed of places like Pico Heights as a residence section, or the more distant Pico Heights as a place of homes. Boyle Heights was almost solitary, and the broad campaign lying between the city and the Vernon district was lonely, save for its groves and vineyards, and singing birds.

But the street railroad, that modern magician, came with the incoming rush of population, and new life thrashed along all the arteries of the city. Population moved westward and southward, and the modern home life of Los Angeles is largely found without its former limits. The Saunterer misses the old, the orange groves and vineyards of old, but in their place are beautiful residences, and the newest life and progress of the nineteenth century. The old horse cars have given place to the swift electric 'street, and the yesterday of our growth is a long way behind us.

I met a little chap the other day who is less than four years old, but he is as lively a romancer as is Billy Bryan when he gets to orating on the blessings of free silver. The little fellow is intensely interested in railroad cars, and his miniature train moves outward fifty times daily on his imaginary track, bearing along its imaginary freight of humanity. I was at his father's house one day last week, and he came rushing up to me, his rosy face aglow with excitement, for he was in the world of make-believe which children so largely inhabit, and he exclaimed: "The cars have run off the track, and everybody in them has fell out."

"Why, how did that happen, my little man?" said I.

"Why, 'er; there was a man on the back seat, and he fired off a firecracker, an' that threw them off the track."

It was a solemn little face that looked up to mine, full of readily manufactured sympathy.

I was up in the oil district one day last week, and things looked lively there. The great pumps were in motion, the wheels awhirl, the air full of smoke and the throbbing of petroleum, and one of the very finest residences of that locality was on its travels toward Angelino Heights, where it is to be established for the future, away from smoke and the odors of the oil industry, on those beautiful heights that front the great sea and look down upon the broad and swelling plains that stretch to its shores, dotted with groves and orchards, and yellow harvest fields, and charming homes, the faint, deep, sun-filled skies above them and bearing many a point of resemblance to that old-world campania along the Mediterranean, where of yore great cities flourished and ancient civilization found its home.

As the Saunterer looked upon the delightful panorama of mountain, plain and sea, the rich interval punctuated by town and the prospect of a country seat, the wonder grew if ever this new world campania would rival the glory of the old, of which we dream. The splendor of ancient city and seaside luxury, of proud villa and palace, the homes of art and poetry, will they be repeated here, and songs to thrill the world be sung and pictures painted, which old Time shall linger with admiration, will they be painted here, as of old, by some great artist who draws his inspiration from the grand old ensemble which environs him? Who knows—and why should it not be?

The days they come, the days they go. And softest summer breezes blow, And all the world of out-of-doors. With flower-dotted, tree-gemmed ways, I sauntering tread. Oh, rich the way, In color, beauty—day by day. My soul expands, and fancy free, Sweet Nature, do I walk with thee.

THE SAUNTERER.

**Mountain View Walnut-growers.**  
The walnut-growers of Mountain View, El Monte, met at the Mountain View schoolhouse Friday afternoon and decided to form an association to be known as the Mountain View Walnut-growers' Association, incorporated. The following were elected directors of the association: William Elliott, P. F. Cogwell, W. C. Davis, B. C. Maxson and J. S. Killian. P. F. Cogwell was elected president and W. C. Davis secretary. There was a good attendance of growers and it was unanimously decided to incorporate at once in order to be ready to handle this season's crop of walnuts.

**Unlawfully in the Country.**  
Wong Wing, a celestial visitant, was arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal on the charge of being unlawfully in the country. He will be examined September 3.

**Senator Blackburn of Kentucky** is an athlete among athletes. He rides horseback, not a bike, and thinks horseback riding and hunting the finest of sports.

**Take a Whack**  
AT THE—

**CRACKER JACK,**  
THE NEW—

**5 CENT CIGAR.**

## Our First Grand Cut Price Sale.

Every woman who buys a dollar's worth gets a car fare free, and gets what she buys at lower prices than she ever paid for the same goods.

## The Doors Open Tomorrow Morning

Without a dollar's worth of business to start with. We have got to have business—got to have it tomorrow. Only one way to get it—"cut prices," give bargains, give real bargains. No matter what other stores sell at, we've got to go lower—got to make you see we are "price cutters." What we shall do tomorrow is an index of what we shall do every day, "cut prices" and give you a car fare. We expect to make our record for "cut prices" on this sale. You will make dollars.

## ...THE WAY WE CUT THE PRICES...

## Ladies' Hose.

Fine Quality Balbriggan, Hermsdorf dye, high spliced heel, sold at 25c a pair the town over. OPENING SALE PRICE.....

14c

## Children's Hose.

Heavy Ribbed, Fast Black, 4 sizes, from 4 to 10, "Hickory" dye, full finish, sold the town over at 25c a pair. OPENING SALE PRICE.....

12c

## Ladies' Vests.

A quality that is sold at 20c everywhere, fine French ribbed, neck and sleeves finished with fine crochet trimming. OPENING SALE PRICE.....

8c

## Ladies' Corsets.

Elegant quality fast color Sateen, extra stayed, 5 hook, double steel, protected stay, perfect shape, easy, graceful, would be considered very cheap at 75c. OPENING SALE PRICE.....

58c

## Men's Shirts.

White Unlaundered Shirts, good muslin, well made, ample fullness and length, all the newest improvements, no better shirt offered in the city at 50c. OPENING SALE PRICE.....

25c

## Table Linens.

Extra weight, handsome cream damasked patterns, good strong thread, pure white, 56 inches wide, equal to the best sold at 45c. OPENING SALE PRICE.....

29c

## Table Linens.

Full snow white bleached, choice patterns, 60 inches wide, good 80c value anywhere. OPENING SALE PRICE.....

39c

## Wash Goods.

Taffeta Lisse—The beautiful new wash fabric, beautiful Moire effects, iridescent, oranges and silk finish, would sell at 12½ or 15c anywhere. OPENING SALE PRICE.....

5c

## Cottage Scrim.

Handsome Lace Openwork Stripe Effect, 40 inches wide, good 80c value anywhere. OPENING SALE PRICE.....

3½c

## Wide Sheeting.

10 quarter width good heavy 40 thread, not starched, sells everywhere at 15c a yard; limit 15 yards to a customer. OPENING SALE PRICE.....

12c

## Silk Veilings.

Excellent quality handsomely dotted mesh, 27 inches wide, sold everywhere at 80c a yard and good value at that. OPENING SALE PRICE.....

19c

## Satin Ribbons.

4 inches wide—three of that, 4 inches wide—double-faced Satin, 22 distinct shades, offered at a great value by one of the stores last week at 25c a yard. OPENING SALE PRICE.....

10c

## Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' fine Swiss Lawn Handkerchiefs, scalloped emb'd edge, silk embroidered initial in corner, all letters, would be sold by any store at 15c good value at that. OPENING SALE PRICE.....

5c

## Complete lines of new Fall Dress

Stands right fresh from New York.

425-427 South Spring,

Bet. Fourth and Fifth Sts.

## N. Strauss &amp; Co.

We Open up the

Bargain Batteries

MONDAY

August 24.

As early as you can reach our store should be the time you should get there. We are going to PLAY OUR TRUMP CARDS TOMORROW. Our TRADE WINNERS will be placed just where you will run against them. Prices cut as never before, for all summer goods must go. This week will be the last one in August, and we intend to celebrate it as a Trade Scorching.

**Corsets.**  
Call for the Number, 6c Summer Corsets, Monday.....

39c

No. 218, Kid fitting Corsets, regular price \$1.00, Monday.....

75c

No. 221, Kid fitting Corsets, regular price \$1.00, Monday.....

1.00

No. 222, Kid fitting Corsets, regular price \$1.00, Monday.....

1.25

No. 224, Kid fitting Corsets, regular price \$1.50, Monday.....

1.50

No. 226, Kid fitting Corsets, regular price \$2.50, Monday.....

2.50

Thompson's and Warner's Corsets will sell Monday at cost.

**Hosiery.**  
Look at these items in the money-saving light.

Ladies and Children's 2c fast black Hose, sizes 7 to 10, Monday.....

15c

Children's 2c full finished Hose, assorted sizes, Monday.....

10c

Children's 10c fast black Hose, Monday.....

6c

Children's 2c heavy School Hose, full regularly made, fast black, Monday.....

10c

**Underwear.**  
Union Suits and Under Vests at about half-price.

Ladies' 50c Union Suits, Monday.....

25c

Ladies' 80c Union Suits, Monday.....

85c

Ladies' 10c Summer Vests, Monday.....

5c

Ladies' 25c Summer Vests, Monday.....

15c

**Shirt Waists, Gloves, Wrappers.**  
Good quality Ladies' 1c Kid Driving Gloves, Monday.....

65c

Ladies' 50c Shirt Waists, Monday.....

24c

Ladies' 60c Shirt Waists, Monday.....

33c

We are offering our entire stock of Ladies' Summer Wrappers very below cost.

**At Less Than Wholesale Price.**  
15 pieces Dotted Chenille Velling, regular price 30c, Monday.....

10c

25 pieces Dotted Chenille Velling, regular price 10c, Monday.....

5c

50 doz Ladies' assorted Tan Silk Mitts, regular price 25c, 50c, Monday, pair.....

15c

50 doz Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Sheer Lawn, Monday.....

5c

40 doz Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched, fine quality, Monday.....

10c

Ladies' 2c fine embroidered Handkerchiefs, Monday.....

12c

2c Ladies' 3c extra quality embroidered Handkerchiefs, Monday.....

22c

**Auction Sales**  
Will be conducted by me in future as in past at residences or places of business. I pay cash for furniture or give you a guarantee of price which shall be realized by auction. Do not dispose of your household goods before getting my figures, as I can save you money. My office in the future will be at 228 W. Fourth St. with Wilde & Strong, under Chamber of Commerce.

**C. M. STEVENS, Auctioneer.**  
AUCTION!

The entire contents of the 5-room house, 423 West Twenty-first street, Monday, Aug. 24, at 10 a.m. One handsome Carved Walnut Bedroom Suite, costing \$150, one Oak Suit Dining and Kitchen Furniture, New Process Gasoline Stove, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, etc., at 120 S. Broadway.

BEN O. RHOADES, Auctioneer.

**LEGAL.**  
Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name and style of G. C. Hickey & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. G. C. Hickey having purchased the entire interest of W. W. Bowie therein, and will continue to carry on the business of the Caledonian Coal Co., at 120 S. Broadway.

Dated Los Angeles, Aug. 7, 1896.

W. W. BOWIE, G. C. HICKEY.

**Selling Dry Goods**  
at SHERIFF'S SALE.

SELIGMAN CO., Incorporated,  
Assignees in Bankruptcy

177 N. SPRING ST.



## A Statement of Facts.

At the Red Front Grocery Store we find Cheapness and quality are combined.

In Groceries of every kind Grabber leads, he's never behind.

In Teas and Coffees, it is plain. His reputation he does sustain.

Most exquisite flavors we gain. Whose equal we may seek in vain.

His canned goods (greatly in demand) Are approved on every hand.

High in esteem his pickles stand. With "smoked meat of the famed

"Bex" brand.

Call in there for Jellies sweet, Fine Cigars a perfect treat.

In Price and quality none can beat The Red Front Grocery, on Main street.

Without the use of gas, chloroform cocaine or anything else dangerous From one to thirty-two teeth extracted at one sitting without any bad after effects.

Safest and best method for elderly people and persons in delicate health, and for children.

We extract over fifty teeth a day by our painless method, and are equipped for just this kind of work.

ONLY 50



## The Times-Mirror Company,

## The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.  
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## The Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

VOLUME XXXI FIFTEENTH YEAR  
FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 20,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES  
DAILY BY Carrier, 75 cents a month; by Mail, \$9.00 a year; SUNDAY, \$3.00 WEEKLY, \$1.20

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 Mos. of 1895—15,111  
Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 7 Mos. of 1896—18,325

An increase of 25 per cent. Double the net circulation of any other Los Angeles daily.  
Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

## The Republican Standard-Bearers.

FOR  
President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY.  
Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART.

## REWARD.

Ten dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of persons caught stealing the Times from the premises of subscribers.

The Times-Mirror Company.  
TO OUT-OF-TOWN READERS.

Subscribers to The Times visiting the country, or residing during the summer months, can have the Daily sent to them for a week, or longer, by mail, by prepaying for the same at the publication office, or can order and pay through their city carrier.

AT SEASIDE RESORTS—The Times is sent to Santa Monica, Long Beach and San Pedro by special pony express, and it is forwarded to Avalon by a steam yacht chartered especially for the purpose. At all of the last-named resorts a prompt bicycle or horse delivery is made, and patrons who order the paper delivered through The Times' local agents at these places will receive it much earlier than if taken through the mails.

## NOTICE TO "TIMES" PATRONS.

Patrons of The Times, both advertisers and subscribers, who have been annoyed by solicitors and crusaders interfering with them, and attempting to influence unwarrantably their action in the matter of advertising or advertising in newspapers of their choice, are requested to report the facts and circumstances to The Times. Such communications will be kept in confidence.

## TO TIMES PATRONS.

It is the endeavor of The Times to supply papers to patrons on all railroad trains in Southern California. Should any person be unable to secure copies when desired, he is urged to request to advise this office, giving particulars as to date, circumstances and train, that the fault may be located and remedied.

## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

## THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

Before the St. Louis convention was held, and at a time when William McKinley, the first Presidential nominee that ever served his country in the capacity of a private soldier, was only a Presidential possibility, The Times told its readers in as few words as possible, that while a sound-money campaign was inevitable on the Republican side, the great over-towering issue of the campaign was the tariff, and that all other questions must be necessarily subservient thereto. As the logical outgrowth of that self-evident proposition, Maj. William McKinley was nominated for President, and a shout for deliverance from the tyranny of free trade went up from every workman's home between the Merrimack and the Sacramento. With McKinley at the head, there could be "no such word as fail." The tide was sure to turn.

A month after McKinley's nomination came the *feu-de-foie* at Chicago, a convention made up of every incongruous element on the continent, banded together to steal away the good name of a party that had boasted, in its past history, the leadership of such enlightened statesmen and brilliant soldiers as Jefferson, Calhoun, Jackson and Hancock. This heterogeneous mixture of men, who had been everything but Democrats, put forth a platform conceived in hysteria, born in dementia and dedicated to the proposition that every judge is a tyrant and every banker a thief. And to stand on that platform, they nominated a good and worthy young man who had already been fully compensated according to his deserts when elected to a seat in the national Congress.

For the first four weeks there was no end of enthusiasm over the "Boy Orator of the Platte." The subsidized organs of the silver-mining camps of Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Montana whooped up the juvenile Jupiter Tonans and told the young men of the country that it was not necessary for a man to live to the age of old Parr to qualify him for the Presidency; and reminded them further that this was the first time in the history of the country that they had a chance to vote for one of their own number as chief magistrate of the nation. "Hope told her flattering tale."

For a month or so it looked as though the progress of the obscure Nebraska lawyer and journalist would trample down all opposition and sweep the entire continent as the old Dutch admiral, with broom at the masthead, swept the icy northern seas. But an unlucky day comes to all these men who are so suddenly lifted out of obscurity, and hoisted to the highest

pinnacle of fame. Napoleon invaded Moscow and Bryan went to New York. His case differs a little from that of the mighty Corsican. Napoleon had thousands of his followers frozen to death, whereas, in Bryan's case, the frost affected nobody but himself.

A very able New York writer, an extract from whose writings was given in The Times of yesterday, has already reviewed the blunders of the "boy orator" and his managers so thoroughly that we must decline a repetition of them at this particular time. It differed slightly from the charge of Cardigan's cavalry at Balaklava, for there "some one had blundered," whereas, in this case, everybody seems to have blundered. Mr. Ingersoll had a facetious lecture which he used to deliver, called "The Mistakes of Moses." The great star-route advocate will never attempt to lecture on the mistakes of Bryan, for it would be impossible to narrate them all in one night. There are times when mankind needs rest.

All this time McKinley has kept quiet and received the friends who came to see him in a modest manner, befitting one who has aspired to the highest office within the people's gift. We hear of no sugar-coated sentences nor gracefully-rounded periods, but we do hear that he said to some visitors, the other day, that he would rather open the mills of the nation to American labor than to open the mints of America to all the silver in the world. These are the utterances that set men to thinking, and they are the utterances that make votes.

It is an inflexible law of nature that at noon of the day when the moon reaches its full size, the tide shall reach its high-water mark. Bryan reached his high-water mark on the day he left home. He was a greater man at that hour than he will ever be again. From this time out the moon will shrink into a narrow crescent and the tide of Bryan's hopes will continue to recede until it reaches its "dead ebb" in November. He deserves sympathy in this matter, of course, just as any other man does who has been handled in a perfunctory and slovenly way.

There is a vague memory sweeping over the people's minds, almost a tradition. It is late on the afternoon of the hardest-fought battle in all American history, and a short stone bridge—the famous "Burnside bridge"—over a narrow little creek is the key to the situation. If the troops be driven back from that, all is lost. Suddenly a youthful but wiry figure on horseback—an Ohio boy volunteer of eighteen—appeared on the scene, followed by a wagon loaded down with hot coffee, in kettles, "sowbilly" and hard-tack. For the only time in the annals of civilized warfare, then and there troops in line of battle ate a hot meal under fire, and the slender youth who brought the refreshment was a commissary sergeant of the Twenty-third Ohio named William McKinley.

As the famished and battle-worn soldiers on Antietam's field gathered hope and strength from what Sgt. McKinley brought them there, the doubtful and wavering men in the Republican ranks are gathering faith and hope from his statesmanlike words now. He has more of the elements of leadership now than he had then, ripened by thirty years of experience in the councils of the nation and backed thoroughly by the good wishes of the people whom he has so ably served. American people as a whole, not merely the battle-scarred survivors of that great struggle, but their children now grown to manhood, have sternly resolved that it takes as much loyalty and patriotism to preserve the national credit now as it did to preserve the Union "in the brave days of old," when McKinley fed the tired troops at Antietam.

The tide has turned in McKinley's favor, and like the great tidal waves of the Ganges and the Colorado, nothing can stay its progress. Under the leadership of the commissary sergeant of Antietam the victory shall be won now as then, but under the banner of protection and defense of national honor. Where he leads "there's no such word as fail."

The recently-developed scandals about San Francisco's customhouse affairs and the smuggling of Chinese into that port, implicate both Collector Wise and his son. This was one of Mr. Cleveland's appointments, made in obedience to "a Southern pull." Had the choice been left to the Democratic voters of San Francisco, Wise would have been about fifth on the list. But great is the "solid South," and Cleveland could not disobey its mandate.

## THE AMERICAN IDEA.

If the Republican ticket were not a strictly American ticket, with strictly American principles embodied in its platform, and headed by a sound American man as its logical candidate, The Times would not ask the people to vote it. But the real beauty of the St. Louis platform is that it is brimful of American ideas; and that is what foreigners do not like, because we refuse to run our commerce upon their code of commercial principles.

The chief demerit of the alleged Democratic platform formulated at Chicago, is its reiterated threats against people who have grown wealthy in middle age, by prudence and self-denial during youth. Abraham Lincoln, in one of his speeches, had something to say upon this point and, like most things uttered by him, it is worth reading at this time:

"That some may be rich shows that others may become rich, and here is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

In the few words above quoted from the martyr President are embodied the whole great principle of individual right and personal freedom which called the American republic into existence. Those few words contain more philosophy and real knowledge of the underlying foundation of self-government than can be found in a ream of Mr. Bryan's long-winded and wearisome utterances. They are directly antagonistic to socialism and all the other crazy theories of government which have sprung into existence under the various forms of European despotism; and which have been unaccountably transferred to this country, where they do not rightfully belong and where, let us add, they will not long be tolerated.

## OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

In view of the proposed line of steamers to be established by the Japanese between the Pacific Coast and Japan, some facts in relation to the present and prospective trade between the two countries may be of interest.

During the decade from 1885 to 1895 great development in industrial pursuits has taken place in Japan, especially in certain districts where a dense population and primitive mode of life prevail, thus enabling manufacturers to procure labor at merely nominal rates. As yet the manufactures for export are mostly confined to raw and manufactured silk, brads, matting, cotton textiles, metal goods, watches, jewelry, drugs, brushes, porcelain curios, etc.

The total exports and imports of Japan in 1885 were \$77,300,000, and in 1895 they were \$296,000,000—showing an increase of \$218,700,000 in ten years. Of this amount, the trade with the United States during 1895 was as follows:

EXPORTS TO JAPAN.	
Kerosene oil .....	\$3,039,254
Raw cotton .....	2,338,177
Hides and leather .....	787,300
Flour .....	406,000
Staple exports .....	\$6,570,731
Miscellaneous exports .....	2,701,180
Total exports .....	\$9,271,911

During 1895, our imports from Japan amounted to \$54,000,000. England's exports to Japan during the same period amounted to \$56,000,000, while she liberally purchased from Japan during 1895 imports amounting to \$7,000,000. In other words, as the Hon. Robert P. Porter (from whom we quote in the North American Review for August) puts it, we bought of Japan about \$54,000,000 worth of goods in 1895, and she bought of us \$9,000,000, mostly staples, and then took our \$54,000,000 and invested it in English goods, which country, in turn, dealt with Japan to the amount of \$7,000,000.

Of course this showing is not supposed to have any very glittering charms for the United States; but with regular steamship intercourse between the two countries and proper protection or reciprocity in trade, the situation might be changed. One thing is very certain, and that is that the social and economic condition of Japan will enable her manufacturers in certain lines to undersell the world. It is claimed that China and Japan have already supplanted England in her Asiatic cotton trade. The census returns for 1895 show over one million weavers in that country. The women nearly all weave, and in the country the spinning wheel and loom are kept going from morning till night. The larger manufacturers purchase this country fabric and finish it for export.

In some of the silk districts mills equipped with modern machinery are employing from five hundred to a thousand hands. In the district of Fukui the product of summer silk, or habutai, as called by the Japanese, in 1888 was about \$50,000, but in 1895, had increased to over \$6,000,000. The total export of textiles in 1885 amounted to \$600,000, footed up in 1895 to over \$22,000,000. Raw silks during the same decade increased from \$14,473,000 to \$51,000,000. Matches manufactured in 1885 amounting to \$60,565, reached the sum of \$4,673,000 in 1895. The matting manufactured in 1885 could have been bought for \$1000; but in 1895 it amounted to \$3,500,000.

The district around the Bay of Osaka, including the cities of Hyogo, Kyoto and Osaka, aggregates a population of 3,750,000. Within a hundred miles north and south, Osaka and the great commercial port of Kobe have a population of over 16,000,000; and within this radius may be found all the large cities of Japan, excepting Tokyo and Yokohama. Across the bay, sixty miles distant, is the island of Shikoku, with 3,000,000 population.

As Mr. Porter sentimentally remarks, "Here is a population greater than around London, and compared with which New York and its environs seem a thinly settled district, and Chicago an unpeopled area!"

Among the articles of Japanese manufacture to be seen in our carpet stores and goods houses are jute and rug carpets, cotton crapes, delicately colored and selling for 10 to 12 cents per yard, floor matting and blue and white cotton rugs. In the district where the manufacture of the latter articles is a specialty the schools are depopulated to find children, who work for from 1 to 3 cents per diem. The pay for adults of both sexes in all the textile trades rarely exceeds 10 cents per diem, American money, with which it is said a Japanese, from his standpoint, can live quite comfortably. No wonder the American silk manufacturer is already pushed out of the market!

With a constant supply of cheap wool from Australia, the Japanese, if allowed, could soon control the American market for woolen and worsted cloth and dress goods, as samples of their work show fabrics of a very superior quality.

The necessity of restoring the American protective system in the United States at the earliest practicable date, is obvious.

## GARFIELD ON FREE COINAGE.

In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in 1876, James A. Garfield pointed out in vigorous and incisive words the dangers that would inevitably follow the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a fictitious ratio by which is meant a minting ratio essentially different from the commercial ratio. A measure was pending in Congress virtually proposing free coinage on the same basis as is now proposed by the Demo-populist aggregation of long-whiskered statesmen. But the dangers of free coinage in 1876 did not approximate in magnitude the dangers of free coinage in 1896, for the silver bullion in a dollar was worth about 80 cents at the time when Gen. Garfield made his speech, whereas, in 1896, it is worth only about 50 cents.

If, therefore, a statesman of so ripe experience and keen perceptions as James A. Garfield saw grave danger from the adoption of free silver coinage with the bullion in a dollar worth 80 cents, how much more serious would he have regarded a similar proposition in 1896 with the silver in a dollar actually worth but little, if any, more than 50 cents?

In opposing the proposition for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, President Garfield used the following earnest and impressive words:

"Mr. Speaker: I can hardly conceive a situation in which the House could be brought more directly face to face with what seems to present, on the one hand, public honor, and on the other, the deepest public disgrace."

"It has happened in the fluctuation of these metals that there is now a notable opportunity to cheat, seven millions of men by adopting the base metal as the standard of payment, and thus accomplish a swindle on so great a scale as to make the achievement illustrious. By the proposed measure, one-fifth of the enormous aggregate of public and private debts can be wiped out with a sponge. This nation owes \$2,000,000,000, and private citizens of the United States probably owe \$2,500,000,000, possibly more. At the present moment the relation of debtor and creditor in the United States involves nearly \$5,000,000,000. It is proposed by the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana that, at one fell stroke, one-fifth of all this enormous sum should be wiped off, repudiated, and the process shall be called honest legislation. Since I have been in public life, I have never known any proposition that contained so many elements of vast rascality, of colossal swindling, as this."

"Gentlemen may remember the financial shock of 1837, the later shock of 1857, and the still later shock in 1873. Conceive them all in one vast crash, and the financial ruin, the overthrow of business would be light in comparison with the shock which would follow."

## A FITTING RESPONSE.

It is a pleasure to read the words uttered by that eminent jurist of Virginia, Randolph Tucker, before the American Bar Association in session at Saratoga. Speaking in respect to legal education, he said:

"The lawyer, as minister at the bar of justice, through the actual law, must be trained to believe his employment is a public duty, primarily to God and his country, not a mere vocation for private wealth or honor; and that his functions as a lawyer or judge are to be performed for the promotion of truth and right, and for the defeat of falsehood and wrong."

Especially pleasing are such words at the present time, when one of the two great political parties of the nation has allowed itself, in a moment of weakness, to be seduced from the paths of virtue and integrity, and, at the instigation of a band of Anarchists, adopt a platform reflecting on, and condemning, the highest court of law of the United States.

For the past six years Stockton has been to California what Rochester once was to New York—the great flour-producing city of the State. Now it is proposed to bring into that city the waters of the great Blue Lake of the Sierras, which will give water-power enough for a city of ten times the size of Stockton.

W. P. C. Breckinridge of Kentucky has entered the field in opposition to Bryan and Sewall. This is the most respectable act of his life since his Madeline Pollard campaign.

## HOAX SMITH'S APOSTASY.

If, as is definitely announced from Washington, Secretary Hoke Smith has decided to join the free-coinage crusade, he will find it extremely difficult to controvert some of his own arguments, advanced in speeches delivered during the past few months. In fact, some of his sound-money arguments are unanswerable. They will rise to discredit and destroy every free-silver argument he may hereafter make. Some passages in these speeches are really too good to be lost, and a few extracts are appended.

In New York, on May 16, 1896, speaking at the dinner of the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club, Secretary Smith said:

"But the advocates of silver coinage insist that with 37 1/2 grains of silver admitted in unlimited quantities to the mints for free coinage, free of charge, the bullion value of this number of grains would necessarily be equal, before coinage, to the coined dollar. This is true, and it would be equally true of 100 grains, or of one grain, if admitted free and in unlimited quantities to coinage; indeed, if chips were admitted free and in unlimited quantities to the privilege of being stamped into dollars, the chips before they were stamped would be worth as much as the dollars after they were stamped; but, unfortunately, the dollars would be worth no more than chips."

Again, in the same speech, Secretary Smith stated the case even more strongly, and pointed out the dire results which would follow a victory at the polls in November for the cause which, if report be true, he is about to espouse. He said:

"If a President and Congress were elected in November committed to the free and unlimited coinage of 37 1/2 grains of silver into dollars, nearly six months would pass before they could be inaugurated, and six months more before the proposed legislation could become a law. During that time creditors would seek to protect themselves against being paid in dollars only about thirteen grains of gold, and they would endeavor to make collections before the unlimited coinage of depreciated dollars began. The debtors would not be allowed to redeem their notes until they could get the advantage of the falling market, which would be at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. They would be forced to immediate settlements. Sheriffs and constables would call upon them without delay. Depositors in banks would withdraw their money. The large merchants, forced to settle their large indebtedness, would insist upon payment of debts due from smaller merchants. The smaller merchant, in turn, would be compelled to force collections from his customers. The great volume of business conducted upon credits would cease."

"Manufacturing enterprises could not afford to continue business or make contracts until the value of the new dollar could be settled by the determination of just what 37 1/2 grains of silver would prove to be worth. Manufacturers would close. Business houses would fail. Banks would be raided. The unemployed would be numbered by millions. The farmers would find few purchasers for their products. Want and famine would pervade the land. At the end of a few years, when business settled down to the new meaning of a dollar, fluctuations in the commercial price of silver would still keep our dollars of uncertain value and hinder domestic trade."

Further quotations might be made from the speech, but those above given are sufficient to show that Secretary Hoke Smith will have an extremely hard time answering his own arguments, if indeed he is able to do so at all. He is about to enter the campaign, to aid in bringing about the terrible conditions which he so graphically and correctly described in the foregoing extract. But Hoke will not use any of his old speeches in the Bryan campaign.

## A NATIONAL CRIME.

The case of a Los Angeles physician who is now undergoing a preliminary examination on a charge of murder, the victims being a mother and her embryo offspring, the attendant circumstances being more than usually revolting, affords a fitting opportunity for a few plain-spoken words on a subject that is usually ignored by the public press, although there are few matters that so closely affect the welfare of the social fabric, and indeed the very existence of this, as an American nation.

In view of the truly alarming prevalence of the practice referred to; in view of the fact that in no country of the world, civilized, semi-civilized or barbarian, is it anything like so common as in the United States, it may with propriety be referred to as a national crime.

In all our large cities, in addition to some regular physicians who occasionally undertake such cases, when they are assured of "discretion" on the part of their patients, and of the relatives of those patients, in case they are transformed into victims, there are dozens and scores of men and women who make a specialty of the nefarious trade to which they not infrequently call attention by means of thinly-veiled advertisements in the daily papers. Our own city can by no means claim exemption from this class of professional murderers of the unborn, who break into some newspapers and ply their trade in comparative security, because, from the circumstances that attend such cases, a conviction is extremely difficult. In fact, it is only when a case of more than usual brutality crops up that the practitioner is even brought to trial.

A talented Frenchwoman, who was twitted by an American with the large percentage of illegitimate births in France, replied: "Yes; in France we establish foundling asylums, while in America you patronize abortionists."

Which is the lesser of the two evils? It would be a great mistake to suppose that the male and female physicians who make a living from this illegal and unnatural practice are

supported mainly by young people who have been guilty of an indiscretion that society visits lightly on the man, but punishes with ignominy and social ostracism on the part of the woman. Such is far from being the case. These people derive their chief support from respectable married women, who hold their heads high in the social world, who are regarded as model wives and—occasionally—mothers. It is not too much to say that there are many such women who think no more of patronizing the practitioners referred to, than they do of visiting their dentists. This is, in some respects, the gravest phase of the question. The growing indisposition of American wives to assume the cares of maternity holds out a gloomy prospect for the future of this republic. If most of the increase of population is to come from foreign immigration, and from the children of Irish, German and other immigrants who still believe in the exploded theory that one of the objects of matrimony is to increase the species, then it needs no prophet to tell that within comparatively few years the native-born American who can trace three generations of native-born forbears will be something of a curiosity.

These facts are as plain and incontrovertible as they are certainly alarming. Perhaps some of our social reformers, who are engaged in trying to abolish the traffic in alcohol and the so-called "social evil," may see their way to doing a little missionary work against the spread of this dangerous and deplorable vice. It is true that in doing so they would be likely to tread upon the corns of people in high places—of people who contribute to foreign missions and home churches—but that should not prove an obstacle to the true reformers.

The recent combination of New York bankers to prevent the exportation of old and protect the treasury reserve was a good thing for the country, and probably averted a panic in the stock market. It was also gratifying to Republicans as expressing the confidence of the moneyed interests in the election of McKinley. If the property interests of the country should, however, become convinced that the election of Bryan was possible, nothing could prevent gold from disappearing from the treasury and the banks. It would either be hoarded or sent to foreign countries, or both. The laws governing money, its value and its circulation, are immutable, and the moment it should appear even possible that we were going to a silver basis, the price of gold would rise to 200. The silver swash-bucklers might denounce this as a conspiracy of the "gold bugs," but their loud-mouthed vapors would hardly inspire confidence or overcome the timidity of capital seeking to protect itself.

An illustration from the war period is pertinent here: In June, 1864, after Grant had sustained his bloody repulse in the Wilderness, gold went up to 250, or in other words the greenback dollar was estimated to be worth 40 cents in gold, and thereupon Thaddeus Stevens, then chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, believing this rise in gold to be the work of speculators, proposed and had passed through both houses a law prohibiting speculation in gold. Very soon after the approval of this law by the President, gold in Wall street went up to 285, which meant that the greenback sank to 35 cents on the dollar. Congress made haste to repeal the law it had so rashly passed. At that time the United States government was very powerful. It had a million bayonets at its back, the writ of habeas corpus was suspended, and it could do almost anything in the North except make capital pay more for greenbacks than they were believed to be worth. It will be equally futile for our silver fanatics to contend, either by legislation or otherwise, with the immutable laws of finance.

The San Diego Tribune appears to be trying to ride two horses going in opposite directions, in its efforts to advocate sound money and at the same time eulogize W. Bowers, the Congressional candidate from that district, (he with wheels) who is an openly-avowed partisan of the free coinage of silver. Mr. Bowers's position on the tariff may be all right, but his position on free coinage is not in harmony with the national platform on this mooted point. He is reported as declaring that, if he be elected, no power on earth or under the earth, or in Davy Jones's locker, shall prevent him from voting "aye" on a free-coinage bill, if one be offered. All this is just a trifle unsatisfactory. Should he be elected amidst a mere nominal Republican majority on the floor of the House, it would not be a very pleasing sound to hear Mr. Bowers's voice calling his vote beside those of the Democrats, Populists and agrarians that might set fit to thrust free coinage upon an unwilling nation. It is true that the local convention declared for free silver when Bowers was nominated, but the national convention disapproved it; and by all time-honored usage, the national convention determines the party's policy.

If farmers would read a little more and plow a little less, they would find it advantageous. Many of them wonder why they do not get better prices for their wheat. The free-silver men tell them it is because the country has not got free silver coinage, and the farmers, in the absence of better knowledge, believe them. They forget that while they have been raising wheat farmers in other counties have been doing the same thing, thereby increasing the world's total yield. Here is an instance: In 1878 the total quantity of wheat exported from Argentina,

South America, was only 3760 bushels. This year (1896) the quantity of wheat available for export is \$4,400,000 bushels. This is an increase of nearly ten-thousand fold in eighteen years. And even the quantity available for export from this year is not so great as it was in 1894. In this latter year there were 59,072,000 bushels of wheat exported from Argentina. In Egypt, India and Southern Russia there have been also increases, and this total increase has been the immediate cause of the reduction in the price of American wheat.

How fitting is the reply of the New York Sun to Mr. Bryan's remark made at Lincoln on the eve of his departure for New York, where, as he said, "our cause might be first presented in the heart of what seems to be the enemy's country." To this the Sun says:

"If Mr. Bryan were a Democratic candidate upon a Democratic platform he would find here his chief city and his coign of vantage. Here, whether there was triumph or defeat outside, the Democratic flag waved, year after year, over the impregnable fort of Democracy. Whatever defections or disasters the Democratic party suffered elsewhere, the city of New York was true to it."

How excellent is the rebuke. Mr. Bryan knew himself to be not a Democrat, and that therefore a Democratic city, like New York, was the "enemy's country" to him.

An anonymous correspondent, signing himself "Free-Silver Republican," wants to know, among other things, if the government is not "obliged to exchange silver money for gold money, or vis-a-vis, when requested to do so?" Just what is meant by the term "vis-a-vis," in this connection, The Times is unable to decide. Is it a new kind of money, and do the Populists demand its free coinage? But the correspondent is informed that the questions he asks have been repeatedly answered in these columns. Also that in taking any notice of his anonymous communications, The Times departs from its usual custom.

The members of the City Council (and the Mayor) may think that the Southern Pacific Company will be able to help them in their fight. They should take warning from the ignominious manner in which the project of that corporation was defeated in Alameda county, a few days ago, and then look at the way in which the corporation's present hired man—one of them—Hervey Lindley, was condemned only a few years ago by the Republicans of the Sixth District. They rejected his Congressional pretensions by over 6000 adverse majority.

Col. Charles G. Sawtelle has been appointed to the vacancy in the office of quartermaster-general of the United States Army, made vacant by the retirement of Gen. R. N. Bachelder. Col. Sawtelle was quartermaster of the Department of the Columbia during the Nez Percé and Platte wars in 1878-79, while Gen. O. O. Howard was in command of the department. His many friends on the Pacific Coast will rejoice at this recognition.

The Populists think that Sewall's acceptance of second place without waiting for Tom Watson to decline it, was bad form, and they will take their own way to punish it.

The Pasadena man who went out of his way to pay a neat little tribute to the late Capt. Millen Griffith of San Francisco, showed that gratitude is the chief distinguishing trait of a gentleman.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Under orders from Dr. Arthur Gorman of Maryland, Dr. Arthur Sewall of Maine and Dr. Jones of Arkansas, the mouth of the Boy Orator has been temporarily closed for repairs. Due notice will be given of the resumption of business.

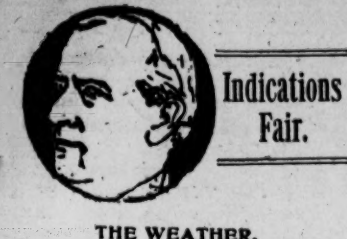
## THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

A Daily Resume of Events for Your Service Book.  
On August 23 of the years named occurred the following important events in the world's history:

HOLIDAYS.  
Saints Claudius, Asterius, Neon, Domitius, Theodinus, Theonas, Justinian, Eugenius, Philip Beniti.  
BIRTHS.  
1774—Louis XVI of France.  
1788—James M. Smith, founder of the Latter-day Saints.  
1792—William Frederick I, King of the Netherlands.  
1800—Frank Stockton, author.  
DEATHS.  
1532—William Warman, archbishop of Canterbury.  
1729—Sir Isaac Newton, diplomat.  
1800—Commodore O. H. Perry.  
1882—John Young, professor of languages.  
1887—Rear-Admiral Thomas F. Craven, U.S.N.  
1888—James E. Everhart, ex-M.C. from Pennsylvania.  
1892—Charles Carant, violinist.  
1892—M. H. Clark, ex-Governor of New York.  
1892—E. L. Lowe, ex-Governor of Maryland.  
1892—Marshall D. Folsom, U.S. President of Brazil.  
1893—James R. Gibbon, lieutenant-general commanding at Sebastopol.  
1895—Ex-Alderman Daniel O'Connell of New York.

OTHER EVENTS.  
79—Pompeii destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius.  
1368—Sir William Wallace executed at Smithfield.  
1626—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, assassinated.  
1630—Court of Assistants first held at Charlestown, Mass.  
1724—Battle of Narragansett, Me., Indian war ended.  
1775—Citizens of New York removed twenty-one cannon from Fort Mifflin to declare the fire of the British man-of-war Asia.  
1776—Engagement at Flatbush, L. I.  
1777—Battle of St. Cloud, British victory.  
1780—The Cherokee Indians joined the Confederacy.  
1820—Completion of the N. P. R. R. to the Pacific Coast.  
1833—America's first Sherrill, west coast of Africa, to Great Britain.  
1834—J. J. Collier swam one mile in Hells Hole, Lake Erie, in 26 min., 19 1/2 sec.  
1894—Pong Chow, China, bombarded by the Chinese fleet, 1000 killed and 3000 wounded.  
1882—Riot at Keady, Ireland.  
1885—Release of Custodian by Mexican government.  
1886—President Cleveland opened the Minnesota Industrial Exposition by telegraph.  
1887—The business portion of Lawrenceburg, Ky., burned.  
1887—Russia repudiated the election of Prince Ferdinand to the Bulgarian throne.  
1888—Indians killed 23 surveyors in Guatemala.  
1890—Dickson's remains removed from New York to Sweden with great honors.  
1894—23,000 mail operatives locked out at the River, Mass.  
1894—Japanese Minister to Korea murdered by Korean revolutionaries.  
1895—





### Indications Fair.

#### THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Aug. 22.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 29.96; at 5 p.m., 29.92. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 61 deg. and 68 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 82 per cent.; 5 p.m., 70 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., southwest, velocity 1 mile; 5 p.m., west, velocity 8 miles. Character of weather, 5 a.m., cloudy; 5 p.m., clear. Maximum temperature, 75 deg.; minimum temperature, 59 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

### The Times

#### ALL ALONG THE LINE

The sound money Democrats of San Bernardino have called upon a Los Angeles orator of the same proclivities to set forth in a speech the reasons why old line Democrats should support McKinley. The task is as easy as it is novel.

When the storm at Highland created a bank of foam eight feet high and many feet long the people attributed it to ashes being washed from the mountains, but it would seem a clear case that if a thorough search was made in that section a dead Populist would be found in the brush.

Ensenada, Lower California, sets an example for Southern California in the way of enterprise. A factory at that place has just shipped a consignment of shoes in bond, through San Diego, to Chihuahua, Mex. The many superior advantages possessed by Southern California for shoemaking over those of Lower California ought to stir our people to an investigation of the possibilities of the shoe industry. We have cheap fuel and hides at our doors. Why should we not make our own shoes?

English egg men value gulls' eggs very highly because they palm them off on customers as eggs of other birds which sell for high prices. So large has become the demand for gulls' eggs that gulleries have been established for the increase of the egg product. If the gull-egg market increases California may find it profitable to export gulls' eggs to England instead of fresh fruits. We have millions of gulls' eggs on the islands off this coast, and if the Englishmen want to buy them they will certainly find plenty of sellers.

Sugar-beet growers, and there are many of them in this section, should never kill ground-moles. These little animals live entirely upon insects, and can devour in twenty-four hours several times their own weight, leaving all vegetable matter alone. Where the surface of the ground shows the presence of moles it indicates that they have found on their passage through the subsoil the requisite food for their maintenance, which in the case of beet cultivation, generally means white worms. Subsequently these worms would have come to the surface and damaged a crop of beets. Moles sometimes injure beet roots, but such damage is insignificant to the good they do in destroying insect and worm pests.

#### FOUND A BONANZA.

New and Valuable Oil at the Chamber of Commerce.

Much wonder and some incredulity is being expressed over an exhibit of crude oil placed in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday by G. W. Freeman, who lives at No. 119 Vine street, in this city. The oil is just as taken from a well situated about twenty-five miles northeast of here, the property of Mr. Freeman. It comes from a stratum forty feet below the surface. The oil is in the lamp, the only difference between it and the ordinary refined oil being a slightly stronger odor of petroleum. It is clear light-yellow, and when placed on water that is one of the signs of good paraffine oil. The salt which is usually present in crude oils seems to have been left out of the composition of this, for no trace of it is perceptible. There is also no evidence of the gasoline element which usually has to be eliminated from crude petroleum by the process of refining. In fact, the oil has every appearance and quality of refined oil to such an extent that many people refuse to believe that it is in the same condition as when taken from the well. Mr. Freeman has placed a sample in the Chamber of Commerce that all may see, and invites the inspection of experts at the well itself to prove the truth of the discovery.

The chamber was honored yesterday by a visit from Owo Iwanaga, the Japanese magnate who is now traveling through Southern California. Mr. Iwanaga was accompanied by his private secretary and came as the guest of Mr. Patterson and Mr. Willard, who put in most of yesterday in showing Mr. Iwanaga about Los Angeles.

The fame of the orchid Stenophea Tigrida attracted many visitors to the chamber yesterday. The exhibit-room was more crowded than it has been for weeks.

New donations are: Cling peaches from the ranch of F. Estudillo, at San Jacinto; French prunes, sent in by Mrs. Ed Ayers of Tropic; Kelsey Japan plums, from A. D. Hawks of Sierra Madre, and the McDivitt cling peaches, grown on the ranch of J. S. Morton, at Tulare City, and sent in by L. S. Porter of Pasadena.

**Fiesta at San Luis Rey.**  
The ninety-eighth anniversary of the building of the old mission at San Luis Rey will be celebrated on August 25, 26 and 27. High mass will be celebrated each day, within the walls of the mission, and everywhere possible will be done to recall the days of Spanish rule. The festivities will include eagle, ghost and fire dances by the Indians, and bull-fight, horse-races and athletic contests. The Santa Fé will give special rates on round trip tickets for the occasion.

**GREATEST SALE ON RECORD.**  
Broadway Department Store will start a sale Wednesday that far exceeds the Santa Ana, bought at 45c on the dollar. Think of how cheap you can buy goods at such a purchase. Fourth and Broadway.

Indorsed by the Board of Education.  
The Board of Education has placed an order for eight Smith Premier Typewriters after testing thoroughly in competition the Smith Premier, Remington, Remington, Yost, Galt-graph, Williams, Dugout and Bickens-defer. The boards of education at San Francisco and Oakland had previously reached the same decision and bought thirty-two and fifteen Smith Premiers, respectively.



### THE EAGLE

While the curbstone statesmen are voicing themselves on the street corners about 16 to 1 and the tragedy of '73; while they are frantically vociferating about plutocrats and robber barons of Wall street and taking sedition and treason and airing unspeakable and disturbing fallacies, why do they not rest their lungs for a few fleeting moments and consider some of the causes for the disturbance of the economic situation that seem to the Eagle people as plain as a pikestaff. They might well look, for instance, into the matter of female cheap labor that has come into the field in the last ten years and so, to the displacement of wage-earners of a class who receive salaries adequate to the buying of homes, pianos, horses and bugles and the clothing and education of children.

We are wont to hear, or were a few years ago, a tremendous lot about Chinese cheap labor in California, and there was something in it. A Chinaman who can subsist on 30 cents a day, and is satisfied to go to sleep at night on a shelf in a noisome cellar, is a most formidable competitor against another class of human beings who are civilized and accustomed to three square meals a day, to the wearing of civilization's garb and the enjoyment, in some measure at least, of civilization's literature, amusements and other advantages.

Quite as disastrous to the men in the world of commerce, the tollers in shop and office and counting-room has been the influx of women at cheap wages as was the advent of coolies into the labor market of California. And as time goes on the situation goes from bad to worse. The head of the family, unable to earn wages sufficient to support the family, must do the best thing he must, he must let the wife and the daughter go out to labor at any wages they can get. The result is a constant clamor for place, to the reduction of the wages paid, so that even three or four members of the family cannot earn as much as did the head of it before the glorious day of the "emancipation" burst upon the land with all its refulgent glory. As time goes by the complication increases, and where it will all end even the wisest man cannot foresee.

There may be readers who do not admire that caustic writer, Ambrose Bierce, who slings verbal vitriol in the faces of quacks, pretenders and mountebanks so recklessly that sometimes, perhaps, the marins vitriol is splashed upon the just along with the unjust; but that he has a reasoning machine of more than ordinary capacity and a judgment that is generally sound on main issues, those who have read him closely and continuously for the last dozen years or so will agree.

Last Sunday Mr. Bierce took occasion to "call down" Mrs. Helen M. Gougar for some of her wild and reckless reasonings on the "woman question," in the midst of which he was led to say some things so much better than the Eagle could possibly hope to, that his remarks are here printed. Mr. Bierce says:

"The field into which women have put their sickles was already over-crowded with reapers. Whatever employment which they have obtained has been got by displacing men—who would otherwise be supporting women. Where is the general advantage? We may as well say that the 'combination of capital, demonization of silver' and what not, but if searching for the cause of augmented poverty and crime, 'industrial discontent' and the tramp evil, instead of dogmatically expounding it, we should take some account of this enormous, sudden addition to the number of workers seeking work. If any one thinks that within the brief period of a generation the visible supply of labor can be virtually doubled without profoundly affecting the stability of things and disastrously touching the interests of wage-workers, let no rude voice dispel his dream of such maleficent agencies as his slumberous understanding may joy to affirm. And let our Widows of Ashur unlung themselves in advocacy of quack remedies for evils of which they themselves are cause. It remains true that when the contention of two lions for one bone is exacerbated by accession of a lioness the squabble is not composable by slinging up some bears in the cage adjacent."

And our caustic Bierce is everlastingly sound and level-headed on this proposition. When you double the number of workers in the world without doubling the amount of work to be done in the world, a terrific disturbance can but result. We are today reaping a harvest the sowing of which commenced when women began to supplant men at wages. A man displaced here means a tramp made there. He who received \$250 a month ten or fifteen years ago has supplanted a hundred-dollar-a-month man, the former hundred-dollar-a-month man has taken the place of some seventy-five-dollar-a-month man, and the latter is out of a job, either tramping the streets looking for work or tramping the country, so down on his luck that he is afraid he will find it. Here is the cause of our "tramp problem." Tramps are not primarily lazy vagabonds, but let a man once get out of work and so situated that he seems to find the world has no use for him and he loses his grip. When that time comes the individual drifts into the lazy land of trampdom as easily as a dead leaf floats away on a flowing stream. You may talk about "free coinage," and the "tariff" until doomsday, my masters, but the causes of depression, hard times and general discontent lie far below either of those questions, to a great degree. So long as

### A Few

#### Moments' Consideration

Of the Advantages and Summer Rates of

#### HOTEL DEL CORONADO

Will convince You that Coronado is the Best as well as the Cheapest place for You to spend your vacation. Summer crowds Now there. Rates as low as \$2.50 per day by the week, for outside rooms.—Ask about the \$22.00 coupon books.

#### Hotel del Coronado Agency,

200 S. Spring Street, H. F. NORCROSS, Agent.

#### The Carnation Series.

Published by Stone & Kimball.  
The Sister of a Saint, and Other Stories, by Grace E. Channing, \$1.00  
The Gods Give My Donkey Wings, by Angus Evan Abbott, \$1.00  
Black Spirits and White, by Ralph Adams Cram, \$1.00  
The Sin Eater, and Other Tales and Episodes, by Fiona MacLeod, \$1.00  
The Gypsy Christ, by Wm. Sharp, \$1.00  
FOR SALE BY

C. C. PARKER,  
No. 248 S. Broadway, near Public Library  
The largest and most varied stock of Books in Southern California.

#### ...TO-DAY...

At 68c

Soft Walrus made of the best quality French Fecale, made with the finest silk, sewed with embroidery; regular price \$1.00.

#### I. Magnin & Co.

237 S. Spring St.

All goods retailed at wholesale prices

#### WOODBURY College.

226 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

The oldest and largest commercial school in Southern California. Thorough and complete courses in the Commercial and English branches, Short-hand, Typewriting and Telegraphy. In session the entire year.

#### Enter Any Day.

Large and beautifully furnished rooms, able and experienced instructors. Hundreds of graduates in positions. Write or call for handsome prospectus and catalogue.

men cannot get work because women have taken their places at half wages, just so long will there be distress in the human family. For no matter how you may adjust the tariff or the money affairs of the nation, if there is only one place at the desk or the bench, and a woman is filling that place at 50 per cent of the wages formerly paid for the same work or the same service, then the man is going to be out of a job, whether it is a land of free trade and free silver, or a land of protection and sound money.

In a word, we have doubled the number of workers without it being possible to double the amount of work. And in the language of Boss Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?"

#### A PARAPHRASE.

"Should you ask me whence this person" With the limber-moving jaw-works And the voice like roaring thunder, Breaking in the mountain cañon, I should swift make haste to answer, He is Buncombe Billy Bryan.

He is the talker from away back, Where the Platte flows wide and shallow, And his talk is like the Platte is. Late he journeyed far from Lincoln, From the borders of Nebraska, To the far-off land of York State, Where the "enemy" is ambushed All among the brush of Wall street. Should you ask me why he went there, To the land of the Atlantic, I should rise right up and tell you That he went to mow the foam.

Those bad yellow-bellied gold-bugs; No more with them will he do, And convert them to free silver—Sixteen parts of pallid metal To one part of yellow gold-dust.

And there gathered in the garden On the square where stand the statues, And it's Madison's name is, Quite a lot of curious people, And the (Bible) read and talk From a mighty roll of paper.

And he read and read for hours, But bold Buncombe didn't say much, For the subject was a thin one.

And the war-talk was much thinner, And you ask, did he convert em, Did he smash the measly gold-bugs, And I hasten swift to answer, On your life, you bet he did not.

For bold Buncombe Billy's no good When you yank from him his crosses And his crowns of thorns and such-like, And compel him to talk reason, And to trot out facts and figures.

Homeward now turns Buncombe Billy, To the land of the Platte River, To the land of rolling prairie, And the little town of Lincoln: There he'll rest awhile his jaw-work, And when comes the cool November, When the autumn fall earthward, And the frost is on the pumpkin—Then—please listen to my murmur—Will the people choose McKinley As the man to run the country, For the Presidency's a man's job.

THE EAGLE.

#### Discount

that you get in buying cheap

paint is only hush money for

the service it does not perform—When you have used it

and find it worthless you can be consoled that you did not

pay much for it. When you buy Harrison's you can count

on its being just right.

P. H. Mathews,

238-240 S. MAIN STREET.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.  
**BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE,**  
J. W. ROBINSON CO.  
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.  
WHOLESALE Telephone Main 904 RETAIL  
Third and Fourth Floors First and Second Floors

### Fall Dress Goods.

When a body wants something a little better than is to be found elsewhere in town they come to this store as surely as the needle turns to the pole. We would not part with that reputation for fineness for anything. It is built on facts founded on realities.

This Fall Stock is in every way the most desirable that has ever been offered, even by the Boston Store, and comprises every new weave that seeks for public favor.

We invite you to come while the bloom is on, and see the result of expert buying. The Richest Color Combinations that have ever been produced, as well as the

plainer effects, are here in the greatest profusion, and the prices are the lowest reached in years.

### See Our Show Windows.

NOTICE—New goods for every Department are daily arriving and being placed on Sale as rapidly as possible.

### BETTER COFFEE

Than You Have Been Getting Can be Had of

### H. JEVNE

208-210 South Spring St.

W.S. ALLEN.

Closing-out Sale of his stock of Oak, Mahogany, Curly Birch and Birdseye Maple

### Furniture

At cost. During this sale, before it becomes an exclusive

### CARPET HOUSE.

I will furnish you Carpets at a small advance above manufacturers' prices.

Moquette Carpets, Sewed, Lined and Laid, at 90c per yard.

Smith Axminster Carpets, Sewed, Lined and Laid, at \$1.00 per yd.

All-wool Extra Super Ingrains, Tapestries, Body Brussels and Velvets at prices correspondingly low.

### Draperies.

An endless variety of Lace Curtains, Portieres, etc., at 25 per cent. off.

332-334 S. Spring St.

### TERRY

311 West Second Street Near Broadway. Phone 1546

Terry's M. & J. Coffee, per lb. 30c

Terry's Japan Tea, per lb. 30c

California Wheat Coffee, per lb. 15c

Broken Java Coffee, per lb. 15c

2 Large Egg Plants (Cal. Oysters), 30c

Large Loaf Quaker Bread, 10c

Bottle Bright Jewell Syrup, 10c

California Prunes, per lb. 10c

London Layer Raisins, per lb. 10c

Fresh Dates, per lb. 10c

40 lb. Box Foster Peaches from the Foot-hills, for canning, 85c

1 lb. Box Salted Walnuts, 15c

Mrs. Parteous Homemade Jelly, 15c

Mrs. Parteous Pure Fruit Jam, 15c

American Sardines in oil, can, 10c

Celery Salt, fancy bottle, 10c

Pure Cider Vinegar, per bottle, 10c

Ground Pepper or Mustard, per lb. 30c

5 gallons Coal Oil, 75c

5 gallons Gasoline, 75c

For the Foot-hills, for canning, 85c

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**J. T. SHEWARD,**  
113-115 North Spring St.

Club Ties in 20 different patterns, 25c each.

Spout, 50c, as others sell them. Made of the finest silks and the latest patterns. A little longer and wider than most ties. Equally as good for men as for ladies.

Special values at special reductions in Men's Handkerchiefs, 10 for \$1. Too many at the price is the reason of the reduction. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 16 for \$1. The equal of any handkerchief selling for one-half more.

Mexican leather Cinch Belts, 25c. Fine leather Belts, with cinch or buckles, in tans, browns, slates and black, 25c. White kid Belts, with fine linings. Finest Morocco Belts, in all shades, 50c each. Silk Belts for 25c and 50c.

Special reduction in Pocketbooks and Purses. Three prices, 25c, 50c and \$1; reduced exactly one-half to close the line.

Ladies' fast-black Hose with high spliced heels and double toes, 25c. Every merchant sells this quality for 35c.

Ladies' extra-fine Egyptian Cotton Vests, 33c for the 50c quality; 50c for the 75c quality. They are special bargains.

A few little things for less than value. Some about half price. Finest Perfumes, in all odors, 25c. Hair Brushes, 25c and 50c; real bristles. Wire Hair Brushes, large size, best quality, 20c. Tooth Brushes, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c. All worth more than the present prices.

Three prices in Feather Boas, 50c, 75c, \$1. We consider them the best values of the season.

Have you seen the September Delineator, with nine full colored pages? Best magazine issued in the country.

### Newberry's

BUTTER—Westminster Creamery

SUGAR—Dry Granulated, Cane, 20 lbs., \$1.00

Dry Granulated, Beet, 22 lbs., \$1.00

COFFEE—Gold Seal Java and Mocha, 40 cts. pound

216-218 South Spring St.

Will arrive Monday, a large lot of Kelsey Plums—Kelsey Plums—Price 1 1/2c per pound.

USE

PRINCESS SODA CRACKERS.

Exclusively, and Read the Terms of our

....\$100 BICYCLE GIFT....

You can inspect the Wheel at Pacific Cycle Co.'s Factory.

BISHOP & COMPANY.

### Important Notice.

Spence's Premium Baking Powder is without exception the purest Baking Powder made on this Continent; analysis on each can proves this statement. We ask you to use this Powder instead of all other brands. It's purer, it's stronger, it's better, it's made here. Give it a trial. Sold by nearly all grocers in Southern California at the following prices: 1/4 lb. cans, 10c; 1/2 lb. cans, 20c; 1 lb. cans, 40c; 5 lb. cans, \$1.85.

J. M. SPENCE & CO.,

Manufacturers, 413 S. Spring St.

Don't Forget

that the Distilled Water Ice manufactured by the Ice and Cold Storage Co. of Los Angeles, is the best and purest in the State, and that we are "leaders in low prices."

Don't Forget Too

that Puritas is the only scientifically distilled water in Southern California. It is twice distilled, reboiled and aerated with purified air, always good, always up to standard. That's why it has imitators.

The Ice and Cold Storage Co. of Los Angeles.

Telephone 228.

I Have Effectuated

Wonderful Cures

In cases given up by other Physicians. My system of medication and treatment positively cures. Innumerable testimonials proving this assertion can be seen at my office.











# A Crash in Crockery.

Gigantic purchase by us on Saturday at 50c on the dollar.  
The entire R. T. Vining stock is ours at Half Price.

Tomorrow we commence a sale of Crockery at prices that would not in many instances pay the freight on the goods from the eastern factories to Los Angeles.

NOTHING LIKE IT EVER HEARD OF IN THIS TOWN BEFORE.  
R. T. Vining was located in the Chamber of Commerce Building on Broadway. The goods carried by them were of the very finest grades. In fact, high-class in every respect. It is too bad that such a magnificent stock should be slaughtered, but these pinching times and the People's Store are giving you wonderful chances to spend your money wisely. Sale opens DOWNTOWN at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. No mail orders filled for these goods.

## Glassware at Tremendous Reductions.

Vining's Price.	Our Price.
50c White and gold China Cup and Saucer.	10c
50c China B & B Plates.	10c
50c French China Plates.	10c
50c Cut Crystal Butter Dishes.	10c
50c Cut Crystal Fruit Funnel.	10c
50c Cut Crystal Berry Set.	10c
50c Cut Crystal Pickle Boats.	10c
50c Cut Crystal Sugar Bowls.	10c
50c Water Tumblers.	10c
50c Molasses Cans.	10c
50c Blown Crystal Water Jugs.	10c
50c Blown Crystal Sugar Sifters.	10c
50c Metal Top Sugar Sifters.	10c

## Men's Furnishings

That ought to bring at the very least double what they are marked down and are now. Marked down bargains away ahead of ordinary.

Men's Percal Shirts in dark, light and medium colors, separate collars and cuffs, sizes 14 to 18; 49c	Men's Fine Percal Shirts with separate collars and cuffs, sizes 14 to 18; 90c	Men's Fine Negligee Flannel Shirts of the best quality, sizes 14 to 18; 90c	Men's Fine Imported Madras and Chertie Shirts, soft collars, separate cuffs, sizes 14 to 18; \$1.25
Men's Fine Imported Madras and Chertie Shirts, soft collars, separate cuffs, sizes 14 to 18; \$1.25	Men's Fine Imported Madras and Chertie Shirts, soft collars, separate cuffs, sizes 14 to 18; \$1.25	Men's Fine Imported Madras and Chertie Shirts, soft collars, separate cuffs, sizes 14 to 18; \$1.25	Men's Fine Imported Madras and Chertie Shirts, soft collars, separate cuffs, sizes 14 to 18; \$1.25

## Linens.

To tell you of the values we offer today would be but a waste of time—Look below and convince yourself that a dollar before and after will be worth two hereafter.

Large Plain White Absorbent Towels, fringed both ends; 50c	Large Plain White Absorbent Towels, fringed both ends; 70c	Large and heavy Turkish Bath Towels, fringed ends; 10c	Large and heavy Turkish Bath Towels, fringed ends; 10c
Large and heavy Turkish Bath Towels, fringed ends; 10c	Large and heavy Turkish Bath Towels, fringed ends; 10c	Large and heavy Turkish Bath Towels, fringed ends; 10c	Large and heavy Turkish Bath Towels, fringed ends; 10c

## Boys' Wear.

Why shouldn't we give the boys a chance, wear, and good wear at less than shoddy kinds cost at most stores!

Boys' best Percal Shirts, with separate collars and cuffs, best colors, in sizes 10 to 14; 50c	Boys' best Percal Shirts, with separate collars and cuffs, best colors, in sizes 10 to 14; 50c	Boys' best Percal Shirts, with separate collars and cuffs, best colors, in sizes 10 to 14; 50c	Boys' best Percal Shirts, with separate collars and cuffs, best colors, in sizes 10 to 14; 50c
Boys' best Percal Shirts, with separate collars and cuffs, best colors, in sizes 10 to 14; 50c	Boys' best Percal Shirts, with separate collars and cuffs, best colors, in sizes 10 to 14; 50c	Boys' best Percal Shirts, with separate collars and cuffs, best colors, in sizes 10 to 14; 50c	Boys' best Percal Shirts, with separate collars and cuffs, best colors, in sizes 10 to 14; 50c

## Notions.

Nearest, daintiest, prettiest pieces in all the town, and the prices at half what you'd say did we but ask you.

Hemmed Linen Stamped Doilies, 2 1/2c	Hemmed Linen Stamped Doilies, 2 1/2c	Hemmed Linen Stamped Doilies, 2 1/2c	Hemmed Linen Stamped Doilies, 2 1/2c
Hemmed Linen Stamped Doilies, 2 1/2c	Hemmed Linen Stamped Doilies, 2 1/2c	Hemmed Linen Stamped Doilies, 2 1/2c	Hemmed Linen Stamped Doilies, 2 1/2c

## Stationery.

1 pound good Writing Paper, 10c

1 box extra Paper and Envelopes, 25c	1 box extra Paper and Envelopes, 25c	1 box extra Paper and Envelopes, 25c	1 box extra Paper and Envelopes, 25c
1 box extra Paper and Envelopes, 25c	1 box extra Paper and Envelopes, 25c	1 box extra Paper and Envelopes, 25c	1 box extra Paper and Envelopes, 25c

## Silverware, Vases and

50c On the \$1.00.

50c Rogers Bros. Silverware.	50c Rogers Bros. Silverware.	50c Rogers Bros. Silverware.	50c Rogers Bros. Silverware.
50c Rogers Bros. Silverware.	50c Rogers Bros. Silverware.	50c Rogers Bros. Silverware.	50c Rogers Bros. Silverware.

## Drapery Department.

Lines that moved slowly last week, even though greatly reduced, still find this week suffer still further reduction. This week, while still bargains, even bigger ones may be seen for and found here the coming six days.

Novelty Lace Curtains, lace fringed on one side and end. Really worth \$3.00 a yard, sold at \$2.00	Novelty Lace Curtains, lace fringed on one side and end. Really worth \$3.00 a yard, sold at \$2.00	Novelty Lace Curtains, lace fringed on one side and end. Really worth \$3.00 a yard, sold at \$2.00	Novelty Lace Curtains, lace fringed on one side and end. Really worth \$3.00 a yard, sold at \$2.00
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## Parasols--Veils.

What woman would be without these requisites when she could get them at her own price? We would guess them almost less than you would guess them.

Black Parasols, with natural wood and Dresden handles; \$1.00	Black Parasols, with natural wood and Dresden handles; \$1.00	Black Parasols, with natural wood and Dresden handles; \$1.00	Black Parasols, with natural wood and Dresden handles; \$1.00
Black Parasols, with natural wood and Dresden handles; \$1.00	Black Parasols, with natural wood and Dresden handles; \$1.00	Black Parasols, with natural wood and Dresden handles; \$1.00	Black Parasols, with natural wood and Dresden handles; \$1.00

## Gloves.

The newest, temptingest assortment, that make you wish they could buy them, but the prices are so that all can have a choice.

12-button length Mitts, in white and opera; 50c	12-button length Mitts, in white and opera; 50c	12-button length Mitts, in white and opera; 50c	12-button length Mitts, in white and opera; 50c
12-button length Mitts, in white and opera; 50c	12-button length Mitts, in white and opera; 50c	12-button length Mitts, in white and opera; 50c	12-button length Mitts, in white and opera; 50c

## Wash Goods.

It's the fact and the fact alone of knowing that when and what to pay that makes us open to make such prices as these. See if you can think of better values anywhere.

Wash Goods, 10c	Wash Goods, 10c	Wash Goods, 10c	Wash Goods, 10c
Wash Goods, 10c	Wash Goods, 10c	Wash Goods, 10c	Wash Goods, 10c

## Handkerchiefs--Collars.

250 dozen Ladies' Soft Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in open work borders and scalloped edges; 75c

250 dozen Ladies' Soft Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in open work borders and scalloped edges; 75c	250 dozen Ladies' Soft Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in open work borders and scalloped edges; 75c	250 dozen Ladies' Soft Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in open work borders and scalloped edges; 75c	250 dozen Ladies' Soft Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in open work borders and scalloped edges; 75c
250 dozen Ladies' Soft Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in open work borders and scalloped edges; 75c	250 dozen Ladies' Soft Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in open work borders and scalloped edges; 75c	250 dozen Ladies' Soft Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in open work borders and scalloped edges; 75c	250 dozen Ladies' Soft Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in open work borders and scalloped edges; 75c

## Leather Goods.

50c down Ladies' Belts in Mexican carved, white kid and colored leather, with metal buckles; 15c

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# A Great Silk Sensation.

Tan Shoes at Half and even Third Prices.

The Alterations and Building are knocking the life out of prices.

The greatest kind of great values in every department. "Necessity knows no law." Only the firmest and most vigorous action on our part to force out the goods at once will accomplish our ends.

## Drugs--Toilet Articles.

Just a word about prescriptions. We have one of the best prescription departments in the United States, and more—we fill prescriptions at cut rates.

Acorn Corn Salve, 50c	Acorn Corn Salve, 50c	Acorn Corn Salve, 50c	Acorn Corn Salve, 50c
Acorn Corn Salve, 50c	Acorn Corn Salve, 50c	Acorn Corn Salve, 50c	Acorn Corn Salve, 50c

## Suit Department.

When you see these garments—and many others here—you will wonder yourself how the materials can be so cheap. We have prices we have nothing of the labor.

Two-piece Suits in Ladies' Fine Suits; our best value, in the city; 50c	Two-piece Suits in Ladies' Fine Suits; our best value, in the city; 50c	Two-piece Suits in Ladies' Fine Suits; our best value, in the city; 50c	Two-piece Suits in Ladies' Fine Suits; our best value, in the city; 50c
Two-piece Suits in Ladies' Fine Suits; our best value, in the city; 50c	Two-piece Suits in Ladies' Fine Suits; our best value, in the city; 50c	Two-piece Suits in Ladies' Fine Suits; our best value, in the city; 50c	Two-piece Suits in Ladies' Fine Suits; our best value, in the city; 50c

## Sensational Silks.

The grand offer of a grand silk season.

Novelty Swivel Damask Satin, 10c	Novelty Swivel Damask Satin, 10c	Novelty Swivel Damask Satin, 10c	Novelty Swivel Damask Satin, 10c
Novelty Swivel Damask Satin, 10c	Novelty Swivel Damask Satin, 10c	Novelty Swivel Damask Satin, 10c	Novelty Swivel Damask Satin, 10c

## Black Dress Goods.

Of course there will be additions to this stock with every arrival, but as to values, you'll find a dollar do more service in these fabrics than on Monday.

Black Dress Goods, 25c	Black Dress Goods, 25c	Black Dress Goods, 25c	Black Dress Goods, 25c
Black Dress Goods, 25c	Black Dress Goods, 25c	Black Dress Goods, 25c	Black Dress Goods, 25c

## Hosiery.

No wonder we have the reputation for being the only store for hosiery and underwear in the city. The prices we sell, who could wonder for them. If the real worth of our goods for tomorrow, children's full regular made heavy double we do.

Hosiery, 15c	Hosiery, 15c	Hosiery, 15c	Hosiery, 15c
Hosiery, 15c	Hosiery, 15c	Hosiery, 15c	Hosiery, 15c

## Knit Underwear.

Don't judge the qualities of these garments by the price. The real worth of our goods for tomorrow, children's full regular made heavy double we do.

Knit Underwear, 15c	Knit Underwear, 15c	Knit Underwear, 15c	Knit Underwear, 15c
Knit Underwear, 15c	Knit Underwear, 15c	Knit Underwear, 15c	Knit Underwear, 15c

## Bedding Prices Cut.

Extraordinary times make extraordinary prices. It is our policy to give you the best value for your money. The prices we sell, who could wonder for them. If the real worth of our goods for tomorrow, children's full regular made heavy double we do.

Bedding Prices Cut, 15c	Bedding Prices Cut, 15c	Bedding Prices Cut, 15c	Bedding Prices Cut, 15c
Bedding Prices Cut, 15c	Bedding Prices Cut, 15c	Bedding Prices Cut, 15c	Bedding Prices Cut, 15c